

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIV.]

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 12.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of G. T. RIVERS, of a son. [2099]
At Glenely Buildings, on the 13th September, the wife of Capt. W. DAVIS, of the steamer *Hilong*, of a daughter. [2100]
On the 14th inst., at 13, Praya East, the wife of W. G. WINTERBURN, of a daughter. [2101]
At Pootung, on the 6th September, the wife of HECTOR W. SAMSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, PHILIP SPENCER PRIMROSE, son of the late Daniel O'Connell Primrose, C.E., of Sunnyside, Cork, Ireland, to ALICE ROSAMOND (DOLLY), youngest daughter of the late Mr. John SMITH, of the Straits Settlements. English and Indian papers please copy. [2102]

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at Canton, LIONEL CLAUDE, infant son of JOHN and CLARA SUMMERS, aged 6 months. [2083]
On the 11th August, at 173, Cromwell Road, S.W., ANNABELLA, widow of EDWARD BOWRA, of Upper Norwood, in her 93rd year.
On the 11th August, at 7, Queen's Gardens, Brighton, MOZELLE, daughter of REUBEN D. SASSOON, aged 27.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 17th August arrived, per P. M. steamer *Peru*, on the 12th September (26 days); the French mail of the 14th August arrived, per M. M. steamer *Caledonien*, on the 12th September (29 days); and the Canadian mail of the 24th August arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 14th September (21 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

News from Formosa is to the effect that passports are now obtainable for Hoonim, but communication with Chipchip is forbidden on the ground that the locality is still unsafe.

Black plague, the *Bangkok Times* hears, has broken out on the Mekong, in the neighbourhood of Nongkai, and the people are dying in large numbers.

Mr. F. A. Carl, Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs, left on Wednesday by the steamer *Hanoi* for Haiphong, en route to the new Customs station of Szumao, of which he is to take charge.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—An advice has been received in Japan announcing that the Government of Manila has decided to increase the export duty of hemp by 50 per cent. The step is considered to be taken with a view to protecting the rope-making industry in that country.

The *China Gazette* says:—We are in a position to state that the contract for the construction of the Manchurian railway has been formally signed in Peking by the Chinese Government in favour of a French syndicate, who are merely figureheads for the astute agents of the Czar.

No steamer has arrived direct from Manila since our last issue, but from news received via Singapore it appears that the rising is of a serious nature, but the insurgents are very badly supplied with arms, and if the native troops continue loyal the Government will probably have little difficulty in suppressing it.

Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., the Agents for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Limited, notify that at the general meeting held in London an interim dividend of three per cent. on the preference shares for the six months ended 30th June, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, was declared.

The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 4th September says:—At last some definite figures are to hand respecting the damage done by the flood in the western districts of Kobe. The police returns show that 9 men and 26 women were drowned, while 7 men and 2 women are still missing; 49 men and 4 women were injured; 118 houses were washed away, 18 others totally collapsed, 540 were partially destroyed, and 320 were more or less damaged.

The steamer *Katsuyama Maru* (4,300 tons), which is owned by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is reported by Japanese papers to have been chartered by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, of Hongkong. Despite the fact that her master is a Japanese, there has been no difficulty in insuring her with the foreign marine insurance companies, and this, the *Chugai Shogyo* declares, is the first case of a ship under command of a Japanese captain being so insured.—*Japan Advertiser*.

An official telegram dated the 31st August has been received from Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, to the effect that General Tung Fuliang had captured one of the principal chiefs (*Ghazi*) of the Mahomedan rebels in that province, named Ch'en Sze. As a proof that the Imperial Government had no intention of conducting a war of extermination—which was the principal cause of the rebellion, fanned by discontented spirits—General Tang banished the chief and his following to Kashgaria, where they are to be placed under the surveillance of the local authorities.—*N. C. Daily News*.

News has been received that the Glen Line steamer *Glenartney*, outward bound, put back to Suez on account of fire. She is returning to London with the damaged portion of her cargo, and her undamaged cargo is being brought on by the *Glenarry*.

The Viceroy of Nanking has written a despatch to the Shanghai Taotai, directing that foreigners are not to be allowed to acquire land at Woosung. His Excellency anticipates that the bar will continue to silt up and that in course of time steamers will be unable to get up to Shanghai. Woosung will then become the commercial emporium, especially as it is to be the starting point for the railways. Precautions are therefore to be taken in time to preserve all the land for Chinese. His Excellency makes mention of the foreshore difficulty and this appears to have been the motive for his action in the matter.

The report of the China Traders Insurance Co., Limited, for the year ended 30th April last shows that the net premium amount to \$1,014,325 and the working account shows a balance at credit of \$607,348, which sum the directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—A dividend of 20 per cent. to shareholders, \$120,000; a dividend of 20 per cent. on contributions, \$160,000; to be carried to new account, \$327,348. It is recommended that the reserve fund be increased to \$1,000,000, by the addition of \$100,000 from exchange fluctuation account, leaving \$164,988 at credit of the latter account, a sum sufficient to protect the Company's sterling holdings against a rise in exchange to 4/.

The Hanoi Chamber of Commerce recently resigned in a body as a protest against the manner in which their recommendations were ignored by the Government and commercial grievances left unredressed. Their action has been fully endorsed by their constituency, all the former members having been re-elected. The Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the Government, which has been published, suggesting that various of the questions agitated by the Chamber are capable of a satisfactory solution and calling for separate reports on each of them. Amongst His Excellency's suggestions are a diminution of the duty on goods in transit between Haiphong and Laokay and the refunding of duty paid on packages lost en route by force majeure.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—By the decision of the Commission which sat at Kucheng scarcely a year ago, two men were banished beyond the frontier, one for ten years and the other for life. The sentence passed on the latter was originally that of death, but as the Court failed to prove that he had actually committed murder, the sentence was commuted to exile for life. Both these men are now in their homes in the neighbourhood of Kucheng carrying on their usual occupations in calm defiance, or, as is far more probable, with the full knowledge of their officials. The circumstance is one which is scarcely likely to heighten any good effect the sitting of the Commission may have had. The error of the home Government in dealing so leniently with the officials, who throughout the affair acted with the utmost callousness and obstruction, continues thus to make itself seen.

THE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The news received from Manila via Singapore shows that the rising in the Philippines is really of a serious nature, though as matters stand at present there is no reason to fear that the Government will not be able to suppress it without much difficulty, provided the native troops remain loyal, and it is said that in the fighting that has already occurred they have shown no hesitation in firing upon the insurgents. Secret societies are blamed as the instigators of the movement, and it seems very likely that such societies may have been availed of for the purpose of securing meeting places and opportunities of exchanging views. That is common in all revolutionary movements. But what is the end aimed at, and what the cause of discontent with the existing state of affairs? The rising is not a mere outbreak of a savage race impatient of the restraints imposed upon them by civilised rule, for it has had its origin at Manila, the capital, and amongst a people possessing a fair amount of education and from whom the instincts of the savage have been eradicated by three centuries of association with civilisation. Whatever, therefore, the immediate motives of the leaders of the movement may be, or the circumstances under which it has been launched, we are led to the conclusion that the ultimate cause is to be found in discontent engendered by misgovernment. The chief grievance alleged, so far as we can learn, is the oppression of the monastic orders, whose rule ranks for all practical purposes in the life of the people above that of the civil government. Whether all that is said of the friars be true or not we are unable to say, but that it is undesirable any corporation or society should be allowed to set up an *imperium in imperio* must be accepted as an axiom in the science of government. The monastic orders in the Philippines do set up such an *imperium in imperio*, and while their members act as parish priests their principal object, the mainspring of all their action, is the aggrandisement of their respective orders. Not only are the people taxed for the support of the Government, not only have they to defray the charges of their own parishes, but in addition there is a steady stream of wealth flowing into the coffers of the monastic orders and derived from the pockets of the people. It is alleged, too, that in order to maintain their ascendancy they oppose education and endeavour to keep the people in a state of ignorance and superstition. That there must be a good deal of truth in the allegations may be inferred from the fact that in almost every other part of the world, even Roman Catholic countries, the orders have either been expelled or placed under restrictions which prevent them from exercising active domination. This is the case even in Spain itself, but, while sweeping away the orders in the mother country, the Government allowed them to remain in the Philippines. To have removed them would have been dangerous, for they were all powerful and could have set the country in a flame directly and made its administration by the civil powers impossible. All or nearly all the benefices in the country were held by them, and the reason for allowing them to remain was not only that they by their influence maintained order amongst the natives, but also that the secular clergy were not sufficiently numerous to take their places. It is said, however, that now there would be no difficulty in filling all the benefices with the secular clergy and it is claimed that in

the interests of the country the change should be made. Whether it is on this point that the whole of the trouble in Manila turns we are unable to say, but it certainly seems desirable that the monastic orders with all the evils they bring in their train should be got rid of if possible and be replaced by men who would work in the cause of religion and humanity without entertaining the aggrandisement of a particular society as the chief motive of their lives. The ordinary priest, it seems to us, would be equally respected by the people and be able to exercise the same influence over them as the members of the monastic orders, and the tyranny and corruption of the latter would disappear.

RUSSIA AND BRITISH DESIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Russian Press, like the Russian people, seems to be sadly in need of more light. According to Reuter's message of the 8th instant, the Russian journals have been commenting upon the Czar's visit to Germany, and have chosen to construe it into an indication of a durable peace in Europe, which will enable the Continental Powers to frustrate British designs in the Far East. If this be a genuine expression of opinion, it only goes to show how lamentably ignorant the Russian newspapers are. Great Britain has for the past quarter of a century, under great provocation, systematically shown the most studious determination not to follow an aggressive policy in the Far East. Not only has she refrained from grasping at opportunities to quarrel with China and thereby of aggrandising herself, but she has also carefully endeavoured to preserve the peace in the Far East, and in more than one instance succeeded in averting a war. Great Britain, throughout her relations with China, has never picked a quarrel and has striven to avoid a rupture whenever possible. Even after her wars with China, when she had her foot on the neck of the helpless giant, she contented herself with merely exacting an indemnity and a single port wherein her mercantile and naval marine could refit and repair—a coaling station, in fact, which would render her independent of the caprices of the mandarins and provide a safe depot where British trade could in any event be conducted. All the other concessions extorted by England from China have been of a commercial character, and the benefit of them has enured as freely to merchants and traders of other nationalities as to her own subjects. Even in this little colony of Hongkong there is no privilege or right, so far as trading is concerned, that a French, a German, or a Russian merchant cannot and does not equally enjoy with his British confrère. Foreign manufactures find here no discriminating duties to handicap them in competition with the products of Great Britain; foreign residents may buy and own land, engage in any manufacture or industry as freely as any of the subjects of Queen VICTORIA. A free and ungrudging welcome has been given to all. The same may be said of the Straits Settlements. How is this liberality reciprocated in the East Asian colonies of Continental Powers? In the Philippines, in Indo-China, and in Siberia, British merchants are handicapped by various restrictions and British goods are almost tabooed by the ever increasing protective tariffs.

There is not an atom of truth in the Muscovite statement about British designs in the Far East if, as is evident by the context, it is intended to insinuate that such

designs are sinister and aggressive. It is true that the British Government desire, and may have made proposals to China for, an extension of the colony of Hongkong on the Kowloon side, merely, however, to render it more secure from attack by a hostile Power, but we are not aware that anything further has been demanded, though the retrocession of Chusan might well be insisted upon, as the time has arrived when the Peking Government can no longer be trusted not to cede it to another Power, the condition under which it was restored. It is true that the condition of China appears eminently calculated to invite aggression, for she has been signally proved to be dangerously weak and helpless. The action of Russia in 1860, in taking advantage of the embarrassments of China to then rectify her frontier on the Amoor by the addition of sufficient territory to form a decent sized kingdom, may easily and safely be emulated now by any Power sufficiently bold and resourceful; and the Russian Press, apparently judging Great Britain by their own standard, may pretend to believe that she is about to use China's extremity. Happily for the peace of the world and for the cause of civilization and progress, however, the statesmen of Great Britain are not apt to mistake might for right, or, wielding a giant's power, to use it like a giant. The public opinion of the British nation, which has ever been the greatest lover of liberty in the world, would quickly restrain any Minister who sought to hurry his country into a war of aggression or revenge. Like every other Power, England has her failings, and not least among them is the habit of crediting other Powers with the same pacific intentions she cherishes herself, and of giving them a free hand in the missions undertaken by them. She has never sought to hamper France in Tunis, in the interior of Africa, in Madagascar, or in Indo-China. She offered no impediment to the acquisition of the Amoor regions by Russia in 1860; she opposed no obstacle to the annexation of Tonkin and Annam or the blockade of Formosa in 1884-85 by France; she even allowed that Power to imperil her commercial interests in Siam; and she sought in no way to interfere between China and Japan when they brought their quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword, although the war was greatly detrimental to her trade.

Have our Russian friends not made a little mistake? Are they not rather afraid of Great Britain thwarting their own designs in the Far East? Even so, the fear is unfounded. The British Government will not seek to hinder Russia from securing an unfrozen outlet on the Pacific as the terminus of her great Trans-Siberian Railway. She is at perfect liberty to make what bargain she likes with decrepit China for such a port, even if it include the acquisition of the whole of Manchuria. England is not so mean or so small minded as to fear a rival or to try to check the growth of a more backward nation, even though that Power may at some times seem to have opposing interests. So long as Russia seeks peacefully to attain her ambitions without injury to Great Britain, so long will the latter wish her success in her great work of establishing order and spreading civilization—if of a somewhat ruder type than that of Western Europe—among the tribes of Central Asia. But if, led on by Anglophobes who hate where they are unable to reason, Russian statesmen should seek to head a hostile combination against Great Britain, that Power will know how to protect herself. It is, however, a

consolation for lovers of peace to know that though the Russian Press is often officially inspired, it does not necessarily reflect the opinions either of the CZAR or of his Ministers. NICHOLAS II. will shortly visit France and England, and probably we shall learn that each of these visits is a happy augury for the maintenance of peace. As a matter of fact we believe the young Emperor, than whom no sovereign will receive a warmer welcome in England, where he always feels at home, is eminently friendly to an English alliance, which would be the most natural and probably prove welcome to the English nation, since the two Powers are so closely connected in Asia, and, united, could govern the affairs of that great continent for the weal of its countless dusky millions. At present French jealousy and ill will, as unfounded as it is unreciprocated, blocks the way to this development; but it must come in the near future, or it is quite within the bounds of possibility that we shall one day, by the pettiness, the malice, and the envy of some of our European neighbours be suddenly involved in a calamitous conflict the issue of which it would be difficult to foretell. Yet whatever may betide, Britons will be content to rely on their own resources, which have never failed them hitherto, and are greater now than ever.

THE LAND QUESTION AT WOOSUNG.

The despatch of the Nanking Viceroy forbidding the sale to foreigners of land at Woosung is calculated to cause considerable irritation to the Shanghai community. Woosung, according to the Viceroy, is destined to become the leading port of China. His Excellency does not appear to take any note of the possibility of improving the port of Shanghai by a system of river conservancy and the dredging of the Woosung Bar; he simply ignores the scheme and proceeds on the assumption that the Bar will continue to silt up until the river becomes unnavigable, "in which case Woosung will, of necessity, become the commercial emporium of the place. Indeed, "foreigners of all nations are unanimous "in their belief that this will be the case. "Woosung will also be the great starting "point for the railways of the future and "through it the goods for other provinces "will naturally have to pass, en route over "land." In view of this prospect foreigners are to be prevented from acquiring land there, wealthy natives are to be encouraged to form companies to buy it all up, and "the native companies will then be able to "utilise their property when the railways "are laid." Needless to say, this is a scheme that from the foreigner's point of view is entirely inadmissible. Should the port of Shanghai ever be closed by the silting up of the river and the business be transferred to Woosung foreigners will necessarily establish themselves at the latter place, and China will be compelled to afford them all reasonable facilities for trade and residence, whether the mandarins like it or not.

In the late Sir THOMAS WADE's memorandum respecting the revision of the treaty of Tientsin the question of the acquisition of land at Woosung and other places outside the limits of the treaty ports is referred to in terms that possess much interest in connection with the question now raised. Having mentioned the difficulties placed in the way of acquiring land at Whampoa, and similar difficulties that had arisen at Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo, the memorandum goes on to say:—"And even so late as the year 1856, at a moment when

"we flattered ourselves that we had at "Shanghai a mandarin more than usually "practicable, we were refused permission "formally to acquire building sites at "Woosung, some ten miles below Shanghai "and at the mouth of the river on which "that city stands, on the ground that "Woosung was not in the port of Shanghai. "It was to meet objections of this kind, "which were at once frivolous and vexatious, "that I suggested the insertion "in the Tientsin treaty] "of a phrase to supplement "the word 'port,' which events had shown "to be not sufficiently comprehensive. This "is the history of the employment of the "words 'other places.'" The Article referred to reads as follows:—"British subjects, "whether at the ports or other places, de- "siring to build or open houses, warehouses, "churches, hospitals, or burial grounds, shall "make their agreement for the land or "buildings they require at the rates prevail- "ing among the people, equitably and with- "out exaction on either side." It has been held that this does not confer on foreigners the right to purchase land and build warehouses wherever they like throughout the empire, but it clearly applies to a case like that of Woosung, and it was the intention of the negotiators of the treaty that it should do so. It is important that this right should be promptly and unequivocally asserted, now that the Chinese have plainly shown their hand, and that the formal withdrawal of the Viceroy's despatch should be insisted upon.

But while thus asserting treaty rights, we must admit that some little shadow of excuse may be found for the attitude the Viceroy has taken up. That excuse is to be found in the preposterous claims put forward by the northern newspapers with reference to the alleged right of foreigners to grab all foreshore accretions—claims entirely inadmissible under our own English laws and repugnant to all principles of equity. It is the foreshore question, apparently, that has suggested to the Viceroy his ill-advised despatch. He says it has been reported to him that the foreshore at Shanghai was valued at from \$200,000 to \$250,000 (which is an absurdly low valuation we should think) while that at Paoshan (Woosung) was from \$80,000 to \$90,000, and that it is likely that the foreshores will keep on rapidly accreting. So far as Woosung is concerned His Excellency is apparently not disposed to part with the prospective value of these accretions without valuable consideration, and as our own Government or any private landowner would probably take the same view under similar circumstances, we can scarcely blame the attitude of mind which has led to the framing of the despatch, although the Viceroy has gone quite a wrong way to work for the protection of the interests he represents. In the memorandum above referred to Sir THOMAS WADE says:—"Politically, no question to my "mind, more falsifies our position in China "than the land question. . . . I should be "well pleased that we were to hold no more "land anywhere;" but he recognised, of course, that land must be held, and went on to argue in favour of concessions. Land must also be held at Woosung, and if the great change that the Viceroy anticipates takes place, a foreign land concession will be insisted upon; but in all dealings arising therefrom the ordinary principles of justice must be kept in view.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Soochow are now building some eighty "foreign-style" houses, designed for future residents of the new Settlement there.—N. C. Daily News.

THE SALARIES AND SQUEEZES OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

The smallness of the salaries paid to the Chinese officials is frequently put forward as an explanation and excuse for their squeezing propensities. It is popularly supposed that they do not get enough, in the way of salary, to live upon, and that they are perforce compelled to eke out their income by irregular means. Some interesting figures were recently published by the *China Gazette* showing the actual salaries paid in a number of instances, which we reproduce in another column, but we must confess that we do not altogether share our contemporary's opinion as to the uniform inadequacy of the amounts. It must not be forgotten that in China money goes much further and has a higher value than in England, so much so that in the labour market a tael goes as far in China as a pound in England. A skilled mechanic who in England would earn say six pounds a month would be fortunate in China (we do not refer to the treaty ports) if he got as many taels. The same difference obtains throughout all grades of trades and professions and might equally be expected to be found in official life. But it appears the Nanking Viceroy receives as official salary what our contemporary terms "the ridiculously trifling sum" of Tls. 18,000 a year. Turning that amount into sterling it comes in round figures, to nearly £3,000. Seeing that Lord SALISBURY as Foreign Minister of Great Britain draws only £5,000, the Viceroy's income does not seem so very small, in fact, if we go on the principle that a tael in China is worth as much as a pound in England, the Viceroy's salary is proportionately very much larger than that of the Prime Minister of England. Comparisons made in respect of the other offices mentioned work out in much the same way. Of course in China there is no pension scheme, nor is there any reliable tenure of office, but that brings us exactly to the weak point of the Chinese system, namely, that the public service is not administered with a single eye to the public welfare, but is regarded as a rich mine to be exploited by the officers for their own advantage, and, as the specially lucrative offices are only held for short terms, the holders are consumed with a desire to get all they can out of them in the time at their disposal. Thus we are told that the post of Shanghai Taotai, which is generally held for three years, is popularly supposed to bring its lucky occupant in a net profit of three million taels, or, say, half-a-million sterling. It is clear that speculation on that scale cannot be dependent in any degree on the amount of salary received, but that it is part of a recognised but exceedingly vicious system. In what other country of the world would an official be expected to make a fortune of half-a-million in three years? With prizes like this open to them it is easy to understand the strength of the opposition offered by the official hierarchy to any movement for placing the public service on an honest basis. But if any reform is to be attempted it is no use thinking that it can be brought about by a mere revision of salaries; there must be a fundamental alteration in the prevailing idea as to the scope and object of the public service. At present it is regarded by the ruling classes simply as a means of amassing private fortunes; the people, they consider, are made to be squeezed and the mandarins to enjoy the fruit of the squeezes. There are differences of degree amongst the mandarins themselves as regards their squeezing

propensities, some being less greedy than others, but the entire service rests on a basis of rottenness and corruption.

II.

An esteemed Chinese correspondent writes us in reference to the leader which appeared in yesterday's issue on the salaries paid to Chinese officials, and more particularly in reference to the opinion expressed that the Nanking Viceroy's salary of Tls. 18,000 a year is proportionately very much larger than that of the Prime Minister of England:—"I think it may interest you to know that out of the Viceroy's allowance of Tls. 18,000 the salaries and cost of maintenance of his secretaries, clerks, &c., &c., in fact the whole staff of the Yamen, has to be paid, besides all office expenses, such as those of printing and stationery, &c. To make a just comparison, we must assume that Lord Salisbury had to do the same thing with his salary of £5,000 a year. As a matter of fact the Nanking Viceroy has to spend about \$100,000 a year on account of his office and position, and whatever he makes over this sum he may save." To this we may add that the Viceroy would probably think it a bad year when he did not make Tls. 100,000 clear profit. Our correspondent's communication points to the same conclusion as that at which we arrived, namely, that official squeezing is not confined within such limits as would suffice to bring salaries up to a reasonable figure, but that it is part of a recognised system by which the people are exploited for the benefit of the officials. LI HUNG-CHANG is reported to have amassed one of the largest fortunes in the world by squeezing, a fortune running into tens of millions of taels. And Sir CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, the Chairman of the China Association and a British ex-Governor, expresses the hope that Li may have still higher emoluments!

THE RESULT OF MISPLACED LENIENCY.

The officials of Fukien would appear to have learned the wrong lesson from the terrible incident of the massacre at Kucheng. Instead of regarding it as a warning for the future to protect the missionaries and their converts they seem to consider it as a proof of immunity from punishment for conniving at crimes against the Christians. The people of the Kianning district, encouraged by the attitude of the mandarins, are again displaying a very hostile spirit to foreigners, which if continued will assuredly end in fresh outrages. A placard was posted in Kianning-fu calling upon the people to rise on the 16th August and tear down the foreigners' houses, and although the date has passed without the threat being carried into execution, this might not have been the case but for the prompt action of Dr. Rigg in laying the matter before the British Consul, who presumably was able to bring such pressure that the contemplated riot was abandoned. The fact, however, remains that the native Christians in Fukien are objects of hatred both to the people and the officials, who secretly abet persecution of them and do their best to stimulate dislike and distrust of the missionaries. It is much to be feared that the very inadequate satisfaction exacted for the murders at Kucheng has only deepened the resentment of the mandarins without exciting their dread. What was wanted, to make that foul massacre a lesson for all time to come, was to remove and degrade the Viceroy and all high provincial officials in any way

implicated or responsible and to exact such an indemnity or concession as would have made the Peking Government resolve that this outrage should be the last of the kind in China. The degradation of a few minor officials, to be reinstated and promoted a little later, and the execution of a few coolies, is such a simple and inexpensive method of getting out of a tight place that it produces no effect on the official hide. In dealing with a semi-barbarous Power like China a lesson to be effective must be severe, and must, above all, be pressed home—that is to say, be made to reach the persons really responsible. Unfortunately, after some seventy years' experience of Chinese duplicity and evasiveness, the British Government have still to learn the correct way to reach the subtle and procrastinating Celestial. When will they recognise the fact that the Chinese mandarins are unteachable and are as little to be trusted now as they were when Captain ELLIOT was driven out of Canton?

THE CENSUS.

In connection with the compiling of the returns of the census to be shortly taken there is one point that we think might with some advantage be attended to, and that is to give the occupations of the European residents. In former census reports this has not been done; the occupations of the Chinese have been given, but not those of the Europeans. The time has gone by when all adult male Europeans could be roughly classed as merchants or mercantile assistants, with a small contingent of professional men inconsiderable in number. Industries are now springing up and European occupations are becoming yearly more diversified. From many points of view it is desirable that a record of this movement should be kept. Between 1881 and 1891 the resident British population increased from 785 to 1,448, or 84.46 per cent., while the total European and American resident civil population increased during the same time from 3,040 to 4,195, or 38 per cent. The growth of the British population was so remarkable as to be almost incredible, and it would be useful as well as interesting to know in what direction this great increase took place, but unfortunately the returns are silent on this point, and the only suggestion made concerning it is in the Registrar-General's report on the census, in which the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART says:—"The Portuguese population in 1881 was 1,869. It now shows an increase of 220, the total being 2,089, or an increase of 11.77 per cent. . . . It is believed that a great check has been given to the growth of the Portuguese population in Hongkong owing to the difficulty now experienced by the Portuguese in finding employment. Positions once open to and generally held by them are now occupied by Britishers or members of other nationalities, so that the number of Portuguese employed in European firms is fewer than it used to be and seems likely to decrease still further." An informal census recently taken by the Portuguese Consul, we believe, tended to confirm this forecast, but the figures collected were probably far from complete. We hope, however, that in the returns of the census now about to be taken and those of future ones figures showing the occupations of the foreign population will be given, so that material for drawing comparisons between one period and another may be available.

THE NEW ROAD TO MOUNT KELLET.

A vote for the proposed new road from Victoria Gap to Mount Kellat is, we understand, to be included in the estimates for 1897. It is to be hoped, however, that the commencement of the work will not be deferred until the new year has opened. If the Government has really made up its mind to proceed with this much needed road it is desirable that a commencement should be made as soon as the rainy season can fairly be considered at an end, say at the beginning of November at the latest, for if the work is deferred until so late a date that it cannot be completed during the dry season, when the next rains come we will have a repetition of the fouling of the Pokfulam water supply that took place when the levelling of the Peak Hotel site was in progress. It is unnecessary to refer to the public advantage that the proposed new road would prove; this has been fully acknowledged by every one; the Government included, and the project has only stood over as long as it has owing to the assumed shortness of funds in the Colonial treasury. That difficulty no longer exists apparently, as a vote is to be taken for the work in the next estimates, and as the payment of the money a month or two sooner or later can make no practical difference, whereas deferring the work makes a very great difference, we would suggest that a special vote be taken in advance of the estimates, so that the work can be proceeded with as soon as the season permits. If it is allowed to stand over until 1897 there is reason to fear it will again be postponed until the succeeding autumn. Moreover, H.E. the Governor, who is thoroughly acquainted with the project and the necessity of the new road, leaves us next June or July, and unless the work is completed before that time there is a danger that it might take some time to bring His Excellency's successor to look at it from a favourable point of view, for it is human nature, and especially official nature, to regard with a critical if not unfriendly eye designs over the initiation of which one has not himself presided. We hope, therefore, that His Excellency will see this small but very necessary work put through before he leaves.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

11th September.

The Hongkong Telegraph has had forwarded to it from Saigon, by special telegram, the following Havas message:—

"On the 9th instant, after a brilliant engagement, the Spanish troops drove the rebels from Silang. The rebels' loss was 58 killed."

This message seems to confirm the worst fears that have been entertained. The brilliancy of the engagement and so on may be dismissed as mere persiflage. The important fact is that serious fighting is going on. The Government control the telegraph and it is the Government accounts that will reach the world, and for all that we know to the contrary the rebels might also claim to have scored a success. The brilliant engagements and glorious victories of the Government troops in Cuba have been innumerable, but all the time the position of the Government has grown worse. We hope it is not going to be the same in the Philippines, for whatever may be the case with regard to Cuba, the Philippines are certainly not ripe for self-government.

14th September.

No further news with reference to the progress of the insurrection in Manila has come to hand. We learn, however, that the first discovery of the conspiracy was made in the office of the *Diario de Manila*, an organ of the clerical party. A number of the printers, we believe, have been thrown into prison, on suspicion of

being implicated in the affair. On the other hand it is urged that it would have been impossible for the incriminating documents to have been passed through the press without the knowledge of those responsible for the conduct of the office, in other words, that the clerical party must have connived at, if they did not instigate, acts for which the possibly innocent perpetrators are now being punished.

The whole affair still remains, so far as we in Hongkong are concerned, shrouded in mystery. At first it was said by the opponents of the clerical party that there was no conspiracy, that it was altogether a bogus affair got up by the friars for the purpose of disposing of certain persons who had fallen under their displeasure and of enhancing their own importance as the true guardians of the national integrity. It is difficult to reconcile this with the fact that the disaffected party have taken the field and commenced active hostilities on a serious scale. The only means of making the theory fit in with the actual facts is that by working up a bogus conspiracy and then meting out drastic punishment to those accused of taking part in it the people have been incensed and goaded into rebellion. On the other hand it seems unlikely that they could have been ready to take the field unless they had been preparing for such an event for a long time. As to the object of the movement, whatever it may really amount to, while it is called by the Government a separatist rebellion, it is alleged on the other hand that it is really directed not against the union with Spain, nor yet against the Church as such, but solely against the monastic orders, whose expulsion is demanded on the ground that their conduct is inimical to the welfare of the country. The desire of the people is, so it is said, that the friars should be replaced in the curies by the secular clergy, that is, we may explain for the benefit of Protestant readers who are unaware of the distinction, by priests such as we are familiar with in England and Ireland, who are unattached to any monastic order. It is contended that the friars sacrifice all other interests to that of building up the wealth and influence of their respective orders and that the people's substance is eaten up for that purpose.

A London telegram of the 22nd August in the Vancouver papers says:—The development of the troubles of Spain is followed here with considerable interest. The outbreak in the Philippine Islands is regarded as seriously increasing her difficulties, and the news of the discovery of the conspiracy has caused great excitement in Madrid, where it is stated that the Government is considering the advisability of promptly reinforcing the Spanish garrisons. The outbreak, however, is not a surprise to the Government officials, as news reached them some time ago of considerable activity among the half-breeds. The object of the conspirators is to secure the independence of the Philippine Islands from Spain, and a committee of the refugees at Hongkong is said to have relations with the Cuban insurgents.

Manila papers have been received at Singapore of later date than those so far to hand here, and from the *Straits Times* we take the following summary:—

The Manila *Comercio* to the 2nd instant contains guarded statements regarding the political crisis in the Philippines. The press stands there under strict censorship, and can only publish news that bears Government approval. So silence was kept regarding troubles there until the Government allowed the publication of the following telegram from Madrid:—"The conspiracy discovered and frustrated in the Philippines has raised a cry everywhere in Spain for the punishment of the guilty parties. The Home Government has announced its confidence that General Blanco (the Governor-General) would settle matters. All political parties in Spain offer to help in quenching the flame of revolt. An Association, styled the Hispano-Filipino Club, at Madrid, has been closed."

THE DISCLOSURE.

The *Comercio* then broke silence on the 24th August by stating that a conspiracy to raise rebellion in the Philippines had just been

discovered, the instigators being a few evil-disposed persons who thus sought to take advantage of the present distressed condition of Spain. Then followed assurances that there need be no alarm, and that the Governor-General and the Archbishop of Manila had received numerous congratulatory visits on the frustration of the rebel plans.

FIRST ENCOUNTER.

But no details were given until the 27th, when it was admitted that rebel bands, badly armed and equipped, hovered in the mountains near Manila, and that, on the 25th, a party of them had attacked a village called Caloccan, where they plundered several shops and killed a Chinaman. A body of armed police, 30 strong, then attacked and dispersed the band. The forces of the Government suffered no loss. Upon news of this reaching Manila, reinforcements hastened to the spot, and precautions against attack were taken at the city. Meanwhile, pursuit of the band resulted in the capture of fourteen rebels, who were taken to Manila. On the 27th, a column of troops from Caloccan came across scattered groups of rebels, who dispersed on its approach. The troops followed in close pursuit. Several prisoners were taken, three of whom bore marks of incisions in the arms showing that they were bound by oath, after drinking each other's blood. Dead rebels were found in the fields. On the 28th, further military precautions were taken at Manila, and arrangements were made to send troops into the mountains. More prisoners were brought in on the 29th, some of them wounded, and others bearing the incision marks. Military preparations went on at Manila.

SPREAD OF THE RISING.

On the 30th, the Governor-General proclaimed martial law in eight provinces around Manila, with provisions for the summary trial of rebels. Pardon was offered to all rebels who surrendered within forty-eight hours after the issue of the proclamation.

ACTION AT MANILA.

This proclamation resulted from the rebels attacking Manila on the previous night. They made their way into several of the outlying parts of the city, but were easily beaten off by the garrison. The rebels appeared to be between five and six hundred strong, badly armed, only a few having muskets. The rebels left many dead on the field, and the troops took from thirty to forty prisoners. The Government forces lost only a few wounded, and the native troops showed not the least hesitation in shooting down the rebels.

EFFECT IN SPAIN.

On this news reaching Spain, military reinforcements, two thousand strong, received orders to proceed from there to the Philippines. Supplies of arms and ammunition were also to be forwarded, and two men-of-war also received orders for the Philippines. The Home Government assured the Governor-General of their undiminished confidence in him, and also authorised him to raise a volunteer force at Manila.

FURTHER REVOLT.

On the 1st instant, news came that rebellion had broken out in the province of Cavite, near Manila, and that risings had been reported from several places there. The rebels broke into houses in search of arms, and attacked the police. At Manila, the Governor-General authorised the raising of a volunteer force, and many Spaniards enrolled themselves for service.

LATEST ADVICES.

On the 2nd instant, the date of last mail advices, a physician named Pio Venzuela, a suspected person who had fled from the capital, came back and surrendered himself. He turned approver and gave valuable information to the authorities. A Freemason also turned informer, and gave the names of two rebel chiefs, who were thereupon arrested. Many rebels were also reported to have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities, and, on that day, forty-eight of them were pardoned. Arrests continued to be made at Manila and elsewhere, and a strict watch was kept on rebel movements. The rebels in Cavite, about 500 strong, armed with a few muskets, and with long choppers sharpened like razors, encountered a body of troops on the morning of the 2nd instant, and were dispersed with the loss of 20 killed and 10 prisoners. The troops lost two wounded. The rebels, in fact, keep out of the way of the troops as much as

possible. They have attacked villages, and military detachments continually traverse the disturbed districts, where the villagers heartily welcome them. This merely represents what suits the Philippine Government to make public. The *Comercio* throws out dark hints that the rebellion is the work of a few villains who conspired in masonic lodges and reckoned on the help of secret societies.

WHY THE EXPULSION OF THE FRIARS FROM THE PHILIPPINES IS DEMANDED.

THE CASE FOR THE ANTI-CLERICAL PARTY.

There has come into our hands a pamphlet printed in 1888 entitled "Long live Spain, Long live the King, Long live the Army, Down with the Friars." There is no indication of where it was printed, or by whom published, and it was, we presume, issued surreptitiously, as it is not of such a character that its open circulation in the Philippines would be allowed. It purports to give the case against the friars in the form of a series of petitions and addresses to the Queen Regent and the Governor-General. We take it that no such documents have ever been formally signed or presented, but that the form of petitions has simply been adopted as a convenient one for the author to express his views in. There are, however, one or two documents at the commencement referring to specific grievances of the time that may possibly be genuine. It appears that for sanitary reasons an order had been issued by the civil Government directing that no more burials were to take place within the confines of the towns and villages, but only in cemeteries located in suitable positions; also prohibiting the bringing of the corpses into the churches for the funeral service. If we are not mistaken, it is the custom in the Philippines not to close the coffin until it is about to be lowered into the grave, and the sanitary objections to the introduction into churches of corpses in open coffins will readily be understood. The Government order on the subject was not accepted by the Archbishop, who issued a pastoral directing the priests to disregard it. The first petition, purporting to be addressed to the Governor-General by the headman and inhabitants of a certain place, protests against the law being thus set at nought and asks for its enforcement. Passing over some other documents we come to a long petition, addressed to the Governor-General, which seems to contain a complete statement of the case against the friars, of which we give a summarised translation below. In doing so we accept no responsibility for the contents, but give it simply as an interesting paper that may assist in throwing some light on the present position in the Philippines:—

The first paragraph sets out that disobedience and ingratitude invariably bring evils in their train, and on account of their disastrous consequences ought never to be tolerated. These reflexions are suggested by the disobedience of the Archbishop of Manila, the Excellent Senor Don Fray Pedro Pazo, in issuing his pastoral of the 30th October of last year (1887) giving instructions to the parish priests that they shall follow the ancient custom of celebrating funerals with the body present in the church, notwithstanding the notifications of the Civil Administration of the 18th and 24th idem, prohibiting the placing of bodies in the churches; the pastoral alleging that it was not the wish of the Director-General of the Civil Administration to oppose in the least degree the usages and dogmas of the church, especially a religious custom so closely in harmony with ecclesiastical discipline as that of taking the bodies of the dead to the church there to receive the benediction of the priest.

It appears wrong that the ecclesiastical authority should override a law so salutary for the inhabitants of the country, and although the parochial revenues might suffer some diminution, that is no sufficient reason for disobedience to the civil authority in a law whose benefits are superior to pecuniary considerations, which ought to be sacrificed for the common good, particularly by men consecrated to the service of the altar and with whom ideas of gain ought not to predominate. It was only the prejudice

to the parochial revenues that dictated the disobedience referred to, a disobedience that rendered its author liable to legal penalties.

The Governor-General having on the 23rd November issued a decree directing that the provisions of the previous notifications were to be complied with, the Archbishop was greatly incensed, and although his attack was directed against the Governor-General it also affected the memory of the late King Don Alfonso XII., from whom he had received great favour and to whom he owed his mitre. Upon reading this decree he retired to the convent of the Dominican Fathers in order to avoid assistance at the memorial service in honour of the late Monarch, Don Alfonso XII., which was to be held on the 25th November, thus gratifying his spite by insulting the Government, the nation, and in particular the Queen Regent and King Don Alfonso XIII., it being his duty as Archbishop to personally conduct the service. That his absence was not due to illness was shown by the fact that on the same day he celebrated mass at Novatas. His absence from the memorial service was an act of rebellion against the Government. His conduct caused the greatest indignation in the Government and the nation. Reference is made to specific laws authorising the Governor-General to expel from the country "religiosos" guilty of scandalous conduct and it is submitted that the Archbishop should be expelled accordingly.

Reference is next made to another scandal said to be not less grave, namely, that whereas the feast of St. Andrew should according to law be celebrated in the city and suburbs the Archbishop had issued an order confining the celebration to the city alone.

This haughtiness and pride of the Archbishop are influenced and explained by the fact of his being a member of the Dominican Order and counting on its support, the said corporation being very powerful and rich, like all the other Orders in the country, which are all veritable Rothschilds in contravention of their statutes, which impose a vow of poverty. Their wealth is the lever of their arbitrariness and intrigues in this country, as it was in Spain so long as they were allowed to exercise their pernicious influence there.

The truth of this is proved by the present resistance of the parochial friars to the orders above referred to, to the act of disrespect committed by the parish priest of Pasig, an Augustine friar, against the Director-General of the Civil Administration, as well as by the sad and disgraceful history of the friars in this country, their disobedience to the Government, the insurrections fomented by them, and the murder of Governors-General who have ruled these islands with impartiality and justice.

The law requires that parish priests should take measures to facilitate the learning of Spanish by the natives, but the friars, as the enemies of all progress and improvement, and in order that the natives may not be able to communicate with Spaniards or to instruct themselves by reading periodicals and books in the Spanish language which would show them the abuses of the friars, have opposed education in that language, as shown by the result of the inspection made in the various provinces by the Director-General of the Civil Administration, who found that in the majority of the schools, by order of the friars, the Spanish language was not taught. A further proof is afforded by the book in Tagalog entitled —, written by Friar Miguel Lucio Bastamente, a Franciscan friar, the parish priest of Tanay, in the district of Morong, in which the writer counsels fathers of families not to allow their sons to learn Spanish, because, he says, if they do they will no longer respect the priest and their parents and will cease to be useful members of society. In further corroboration a quotation is given from a despatch by Governor-General Dr. Simon de Anda y Zalazar, dated 13th April, 1768, showing that the friars have opposed the teaching of Spanish to the natives ever since the conquest and have punished those who spoke that language. It is of the Government, not to the friars, that the country owes its enlightenment. Nor were the friars the first to preach the gospel, the first being a secular priest, the chaplain of the ship *Magallanes*, who said the first mass in Butuan and baptised the king and eight hundred natives of the island of

Cebu. The chaplains who embarked in the ship *Coruna* with the Comendador de San Juan Don Garcia Jofre Loaisa also belonged to the secular clergy.

The friars are anti-Spanish and their inclination is to protect the Chinese, although the latter may be traitors to the country, which tendency has been manifest at all times, and especially in the present epoch, as is proved by the Binondo question, in which the parish priest, Friar José Hevia Campomanes, gave privileges to the Chinese in Binondo which he denied to the natives, and when the Governor-General justly withdrew these privileges, he proved rebellious, for which he is now suffering exile and interdiction. His conduct shows that the friars think only of their own interests, disregarding the common good and that of the country, and carrying on a campaign against the Government when it is sought to put restraint on their exploitations.

In the history of this country are recorded insurrections promoted by the friars against the Governors-General, amongst them Don Diego Salcedo, who was taken by a crowd led by the Rev. Father Paternin, who with his following penetrated into the General's apartments, bribing an old female servant to open the door for them. Finding Senor Salcedo asleep they took him, placed him in fetters, and imprisoned him in San Francisco, whence he was transferred to San Augustin, being afterwards shipped for Acapulco in Mexico and dying at sea.

In another insurrection prompted in the church of the Augustine Fathers both Governor-General Don Fernando Bustamante Bustillo y Renda and his son were treacherously murdered within the same Palace, and in this affair the friars of all the orders were involved. This is recorded in chapter 20, page 338, and chapter 24, page 457, of the History of the Philippines, official edition, but not in that written by the friars, from which these disgraceful incidents are omitted.

We have thus proved that the friars always conspire against established authority and against officers who are not amenable to their Machiavelian policy, that they employ villainous means to crush them, that they are therefore a terrible evil to the country and an element dangerous to the Government, and that with their calumnious denunciations of conspiracy, to make believe that they are necessary, they have disturbed the peace of this tranquil archipelago.

Not only may their influence corrupt a second rate power, but in Russia, France, and Germany, powerful nations of the first order, the friars have had to be expelled, because their malign influence might undermine the strongest power.

Bearing in mind the insurrections promoted by men wearing monastic habits it is not impossible that they may conspire also against the life of Your Excellency and the other officers responsible for the carrying out of the law relating to interments, which is so obnoxious to them, for as Senor Castelar said in his speech in parliament, replying to Senor Manterola, Bishop of Jaen, the church will sanction the most criminal acts if committed for its own benefit. See the case in which St. Pius V., the holy Pope, wrote to Philip II., King of Spain, saying it was necessary to find at any cost an assassin to kill Elizabeth of England, by which great service would be rendered to God and the church, in witness whereof there remains the autograph letter of the said holy Pope in the correspondence between Philip II. and the Pope preserved in the Government archives.

Again, not only are the friars prejudicial on account of their disobedience but also on account of their retrogressive aims and opposition to all improvement in order that they may continue to exploit the country and impoverish the inhabitants, maintaining their despotic ascendancy while the natives continue steeped in ignorance, in opposition to the wish of the Government, which desires the civilisation of its subjects for the honour of the country, but which cannot give effect to its wishes for want of funds, because the resources of the inhabitants of the country are absorbed in the various speculations of the friars, who, in their pursuit of wealth, disgrace Christianity. Reference is then made to the existence of illegal associations under the control of the

priests, to the sale of scapularies and charms for which purpose the churches are turned into bazaars, and the natives encouraged in ignorant superstition.

The education given in the University of St. Thomas, which is under the direction of the Dominican friars, leaves much to be desired.

The secular clergy, both Spanish and Philippine, are now numerous and could take charge of the parishes served by the friars, and more could be attracted from Spain. Seeing that the sacred canons and monastic institutions prohibit the cure of souls to friars, the latter can only be regarded as holding their benefices temporarily, in the absence of a sufficient number of the secular clergy, a reason which no longer exists.

The petition, which is somewhat wordy after further denunciation of the friars, prays for the immediate expulsion of the Archbishop under such and such a law, the expulsion of the friars under other laws, the secularisation of the benefices and the appropriation of the landed property of the friars, and the secularisation of the University of St. Thomas.

In another petition addressed to Her Majesty the Queen Regent it is said that the alleged desire for emancipation from the union with Spain is a false imputation brought by the friars, whose action sets the Government against the people and the people against the Government and so prevents the advancement of the country. Separation, the petition goes on to say, would be detrimental to the Philippines. The topographical character of the country, consisting of a great number of islands and the diversity of the local dialects, render necessary a bond of union such as is supplied by the flag of Spain. Without such a bond disastrous ruptures would be inevitable.

In this petition stress is laid on the loyalty of the Philippines, as attested by the history of the country. In reference to the so-called revolution of Cavite in 1872, it is alleged that it was a mere affair of insubordination amongst the troops, which was suppressed without difficulty, and that it had no political origin or significance whatsoever. When the General landed in command arrived in an ordinary merchant steamer plying in the bay and unsupported by any force whatever, the rebellion was at once suppressed. But the bells of the churches of St. Domingo, St. Augustin, etc., were ringing, and afterwards three of the secular clergy were executed and others of the clergy, merchants, and lawyers were banished.

SUPREME COURT

10th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE KUNG WO FIRM v. THE WING CHEONG FIRM.

In this suit his Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the plaintiff firm on the 19th June, 1896, recovered judgment against the defendant firm for the sum of \$5,712.00, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the 29th April, 1895, to the date of judgment, and their costs of suit. Execution on this judgment could not be enforced against Wat Kai Hun, the sole registered partner of the defendant firm, because he hid in the mean while disappeared from the colony. On the 3rd May, 1896, the plaintiffs took out a summons calling upon Wat Kai Hee and Wat Sam Kun to show cause why execution should not issue against them as being members of the defendant firm. At the hearing of this summons they appeared and denied their liability, and thereupon it was ordered that that question should be determined by the trial of an issue before the Court. The form of this issue was that the plaintiffs affirmed and Wat Kai Hee and Wat Sam Kun respectively denied that during the years 1888 to 1894, both inclusive, Wat Kai Hee and Wat Sam Kun were partners in the defendant firm. Before the trial of the issue Wat Sam Kun also gave notice to the plaintiffs that he intended to set up the defence of infancy. The issue was tried on the 19th

August and the 3rd September last. It will be convenient to deal in the first place with the defence of infancy set up by Wat Sam Kun. It was clear that during a portion at any rate of the period above mentioned he was under age. He himself, his brother Wat Kai Hee, and his mother Wat U Shi united in declaring that he is at the present time 20 years of age. I should have been inclined to think that the statements as to his non-age were somewhat exaggerated and that he is now perhaps somewhat older than he is said to be. But then it must be remembered that the judgment debt in respect of which he is sought to be made liable was contracted in and before December, 1894, more than 18 months ago. Under these circumstances, Mr. Francis, the plaintiff's counsel, admitted that, even assuming him to have come of full age at any time during the period above-mentioned, he was unable to offer any evidence to fix the precise date at which that event took place. It must be taken, then, that the defence of infancy is made out on the part of Wat Sam Kun, and it is therefore unnecessary to determine the question whether he was a partner in the defendant firm, since, if that question were answered in the affirmative, he would not be liable for their debts and engagements. The result is that my finding on the issue, so far as regards Wat Sam Kun, must be, in substance if not in form, a finding in his favour. I have felt some difficulty in dealing with the question of his costs, because I am not altogether satisfied with his conduct in the case, but on the whole I think that the plaintiffs could very well have ascertained that they could not rebut his plea of infancy, and therefore I think he must have his costs. I now proceed to determine the issue with regard to Wat Kai Hee. It does not appear to be necessary in doing so to refer further to Wat Sam Kun. The evidence on the one side and on the other is very conflicting, and in coming to a decision I have been guided to a considerable extent by what appear to me to be the probabilities of the case. The facts which are not in dispute are that the business of the defendant firm, viz. that of selling mutton, was founded by Wat Fuk Wai; that he carried it on for a considerable number of years before his death at a stall in the Central Market in Victoria; that he also had a godown at Wanchai at which the sheep required for the business were kept, while he and his family lived on the upper floors; that the business was of not inconsiderable dimensions, some 100 to 120 sheep being slaughtered in a month and at Christmas time about 200, while there were about 30 to 80 sheep usually kept in stock at the godown; and that some seven or eight foks, and in winter about ten, were employed in the shop. He had also acquired some paddy fields and land at the village of San Tong, in the province of Kwangtung, of the value of about \$1,700. He had three sons, Wat Kai Hee, Wat Kai Him, and Wat Sam Kun. Of these, Wat Kai Him appears to have been employed under his father in the shop from the time of his leaving school. In this condition of affairs Wat Fuk Wai was taken ill in the month of August, 1886, and he was conveyed from Wanchai by his wife and a nephew named Wat Wong to the village, where he died some nine or ten days afterwards. He left no will. It is important to bear in mind that, according to the evidence of the members of his family, the business of the Wing Cheong firm was being carried on as usual; that it was not failing in any way; and that he was not indebted in respect of it. In these circumstances it would have been reasonable to suppose that the business was the principal asset of his estate, and that his wife and sons would have made arrangements either for carrying it on for their common benefit or else for selling it and dividing the proceeds. But, if I am to believe the evidence of the widow and sons, this is not what took place. According to them, after Wat Fuk Wai's death, the family being all at the village, the business was allowed to lapse for several weeks, and then a division of the paddy fields and the land was made, each receiving a portion of the value of \$400 and the remainder being left for the widow. Then it is said that Wat Kai Him realised his portion and brought it down to Hongkong to start or carry on the business with it. They all agree that Wat Kai Him took over the business without paying anything to them for it,

and that he alone continued to have any interest in it, but they do not agree as to the way in which this settlement came about. Wat Kai Hee says that Wat Kai Him advanced \$1,000 for the funeral expenses of his father, and that he sold all the goods of the business for this purpose. He implies that it was for this reason that Wat Kai Him was allowed to have the business for himself, or indeed perhaps that he re-started it with his own money derived from the sale of his share in the paddy fields and land. On the other hand, the widow says nothing about this payment of funeral expenses, but she makes the following statement:—"After the death of Wat Fuk Wai, Wat Kai Hee and Wat Kai Him wanted to carry on the business and I wanted to close it, but in the end Wat Kai Him carried it on. I prevented Wat Kai Hee from going on with the business because he had no experience. Wat Kai Him did not pay anything for the business, because I did not like to be hard on my children." But however this may have been, it is clear that Wat Kai Him did resume the management of the business and carried it on from the latter part of 1886 until the early part of 1895, and that it was during this period that the debt now due on judgment to the plaintiffs was contracted. Wat Kai Hee does not admit that during this period he received any benefit or profit from the business. The widow admits that Wat Kai Him used to send her from \$3.00 to \$10.00 in a year and also "sometimes a salt fish and other things," but she says that these were gifts and that in sending them he was only performing his filial duty. I confess that these accounts of the way of dealing with the business do not in themselves carry conviction to my mind, but in the absence of any countervailing evidence on the part of the plaintiffs it would be my duty to give effect to them. There is, however, such countervailing evidence, and I proceed to consider its purport and weight. It appears that the dealings between the plaintiff firm and the defendant firm began about 1888. U Shun Cheong states that he has been money collector between Shanghai and Hongkong for the plaintiff firm 12 or 13 years; that he used to come down to Hongkong for this purpose two or three times in a year, remaining a month or two on each occasion; that during those visits he often went to the Wing Cheong shop; that on each occasion of a visit to the colony he received from the firm a few hundred dollars; that he transacted business with Wat Kai Hee and Wat Kai Him, the former keeping the accounts and the latter receiving and paying money; that these two told him that the business belonged to three brothers; that they said to him, "Do not be afraid, the money due to your firm will be paid in full;" that during the seven years he did not see anyone else than the three brothers managing the business nor was anyone else so pointed out to him; that he sometimes received money from Wat Kai Hee and sometimes from Wat Kai Him; and that the two elder brothers managed the business between them. This evidence of U Shun Cheong is corroborated, so far as the period of time spoken to by the latter admits, by the evidence of U Pang Yung. This person assists in the general management of the plaintiff firm and also in keeping their accounts. In December, 1894, he came down with U Shun Cheong to Hongkong with a view of pressing the defendant firm for payment of the debt due by them to his firm, which then amounted to over \$6,000. He says that during his stay of about a month in Hongkong he used to visit the Wing Cheong shop every day, and he always saw there Wat Kai Hee and Wat Kai Him; that they answered his inquiries about the partners in the firm and informed him that the business was handed down from their father Wat Fuk Wai; that Wat Kai Hee told him that he was one of the three brothers, owners of the shop; that he and Wat Kai Him appeared to be more active in the general management of the shop; and that he received \$450 on account of the debt due to his firm, viz. \$50 paid to him here by Wat Kai Hee and \$400 sent afterwards to Shanghai. The statements of these two witnesses are precise and positive in their character, and I was satisfied with the manner in which they gave their testimony. When Wat Kai Hee was asked if he knew these witnesses, he said that he did not

know them; probably he had seen their faces, but he did not speak to them. In support of the statements of these witnesses there is also the evidence to the same general effect of Chan Fat, who had dealings with the defendant firm on behalf of his employers, the Fan Lung Iki of Shanghai. Two of the former foks of the shop were called as witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs, but their evidence did not throw much light on the question at issue. The same remark may be made of Wat Wong, a former foki called on behalf of the defendants in the issue. Wat Kai Hee did not deny that he was often at the shop, but he maintained that he only went there to visit his brother Wat Kai Him. He also said that after his father's death he remained at the village until five years ago, when he came down to Hongkong and obtained employment as a coolie at the Wing Cheong Li shop in Chinese Street, where he is still employed. This statement is borne out by that of Hu Shing, the manager of the shop. It is difficult to reconcile these statements with those of the witnesses for the plaintiffs to the effect that he was every day at the Wing Cheong shop and taking part in its management. I am inclined to think that it is possible that he may have been employed at the Wing Cheong Li shop as alleged; and yet have been a good deal at the Wing Cheong shop and giving some assistance in its management, but, if this is not a permissible explanation of the discrepancy, then I elect to believe the witnesses for the plaintiffs. The conclusion then at which I arrive, after carefully considering all the evidence and circumstances of the case, is that the plaintiffs have sustained the onus which lay on them to show that Wat Kai Hee was a partner of the defendant firm during the years 1888 to 1894 both inclusive, and therefore that the issue must be found in their favour. They will also have their costs of its trial.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING
PUISNE JUDGE) AND A COMMON JURY.

CHEUNG NANG KAI AND LU A SEE V.
CHEUNG FAT.

The hearing of this action, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover \$1,000 damages for a libel alleged to have been published by the defendant, was resumed.

Mr. Master appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Mounsey), represented the defendant.

The jury were Messrs. W. B. Walker, S. J. Moses, and C. S. Gubbay.

Additional evidence was called and Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the defence, referring to the statements contained in the alleged libellous document. It stated that the girl (the daughter of the plaintiffs) was disrespectful and unfeeling, that she disregarded her husband and his parents, and that her bearing was improper, this being due, the document stated, to the bad training she received from her parents, the plaintiffs. It was for the jury to place a common-sense interpretation upon the meaning of the words by the context of the statement.

Mr. Master then briefly addressed the jury for the plaintiffs.

In summing up, his Lordship said there were only two points which the jury had to consider, viz., whether the statement that had been used concerning the plaintiff was defamatory, and if so, was it false or true. He warned the jury not to be guided in the interpretation they put upon the words by any statement made by the defendants as to the meaning they intended to convey in publishing them. It did not matter what they intended. The jury had to consider what construction would be placed upon the words by any reasonable person who read them. His Lordship then explained to the jury the law of libel and concluded by asking them to decide whether the statements were defamatory; if defamatory, whether they were false or not; and what amount of damage had been sustained.

The jury then retired and, after an absence of about ten minutes returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs, awarding damages to the extent of \$250.

His Lordship accordingly entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

AFFAIRS IN FORMOSA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ANPING, 8th September.

Just as foreign merchants were congratulating themselves upon the prospect of renewing business in camphor, news comes that the commander of a British firm has been arrested by the military authorities at Hoonim. It appears that the man was provided with a pass from the civil authorities at Tanlak, authorising him to make arrangements for the removal of his employer's camphor. H.M. Consul has wired to Taipei for an explanation. Passports are now obtainable for Hoonim, but communication with Chipchip is forbidden on the ground that the locality is still unsafe. During the more recent troubles at Polisia it transpired that the Japanese burnt seventeen villages. Many of the unfortunate people escaped to the mountains, but some died of starvation, while others, venturing too close to the savage territory, were murdered by the aborigines.

THE "GLENARTNEY" ON FIRE.

11th September.

Telegraphic information has been received in Hongkong that the Glen line steamer *Glenartney*, which passed the Suez Canal on her outward voyage on the 4th inst., has been on fire. Details of the extent of the damage are not yet to hand. The news was telegraphed to several offices in the colony, but Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents for the Glen line, have not yet had any definite information sent to them. It is thought that the steamer was a couple of days out from Suez when the fire broke out and that she put back and arrived at that port on the 8th inst. The damage to the vessel has certainly been very great, as on Wednesday Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. received a message from London asking them to repeat an indent shipped by the *Glenartney*. The telegram could not be distinctly understood and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. thereupon wired for a more precise message. The reply was that the *Glenartney* was on fire and the cargo had been greatly damaged, but no further particulars could be gleaned. Telegrams have been received in Hongkong from Shanghai asking for details, and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have wired to London for further particulars.

15th September.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have received a telegram from Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., advising them that the *Glenartney* with the damaged portion of her cargo will return from the Suez Canal to London and that her undamaged cargo will be brought on by the steamer *Glengarry*.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary meeting to be held on Saturday, 26th September, at noon:—

The Directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 30th April last.

The net premium amount to \$1,014,325.18 and the working account shows a balance at credit of \$ 07,348.85, which sum the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—

A dividend of 20 per cent. to shareholders ..\$120,000.00
A dividend of 20 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not ..\$160,000.00
To be carried to new account ..\$327,348.85

\$607,348.85

RESERVE FUND.

It is recommended that his fund be increased to \$1,000,000 by the addition of \$100,000 from exchange fluctuation account, leaving \$164,988.46 at credit of the latter account, a sum sufficient to protect the Company's sterling holdings against a rise in exchange to 4s.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. Thurburn retired from the Board on leaving the colony; Mr. J. W. R. Taylor accepted an invitation from the Directors to fill the vacancy, and his appointment is submitted for the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. J. Kramer and J. W. R. Taylor retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries, who offer themselves for re-election

J. KRAMER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1896.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th APRIL, 1896.

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash in hand		70,427.33	
Fixed deposits with Banks		515,000.00	
Invested in mortgages of properties		859,461.74	
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Government loan, 1886		54,278.02	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, debentures		150,000.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., debentures		5,545.93	
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. debentures		50,916.19	
London branch:—			
Cash in hand	\$ 90,691.78		
Indian Government securities	350,137.20		
Remittances in transit	23,319.46		
		464,148.44	
Australasian branches:—			
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit		205,319.64	
Yokohama branch:—			
Cash in hand and on fixed deposit		24,548.09	
Interest accrued, but not yet payable		17,722.66	
Furniture at head office and branches		4,089.32	
Sundry debtors		33,681.04	
		\$2,455,138.40	

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital subscribed	\$2,000,000		
Amount paid-up		600,000.00	
Reserve fund		900,000.00	
Dividends outstanding		3,836.55	
Exchange fluctuation account		264,988.46	
Sundry creditors		78,964.54	
Profit and loss account		607,348.85	
		\$2,455,138.40	

WORKING ACCOUNT.		\$	c.
To losses		608,868.66	
To charges, survey fees, &c.		219,399.23	
To directors' and auditors' fees—head office and branches		19,934.13	
To balance to profit and loss account		607,348.85	
		\$1,455,550.87	

		\$	c.
By premium, less re-insurances, return premium and commissions		1,014,325.18	
By interest		102,560.71	
By profit realized on sale of securities		41,961.88	
By transfer fees		288.00	
By exchange		5,687.31	
By amount brought forward from last year		290,727.79	
		\$1,455,550.87	

RESERVE FUND.		\$	c.
To balance on 31st July, 1896		900,000.00	
		\$900,000.00	
By balance on 31st July, 1895		800,000.00	
By amount transferred from 1894-1895 account		100,000.00	
		\$900,000.00	

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON AND THE JAPAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.

In forwarding the Hongkong subscription to the Japan Tidal Wave Relief Fund H.E. the Governor wrote:—

Government House,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1896.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 15th July I now beg to forward to you a statement of the Tidal Wave Relief Fund account showing subscriptions collected in the colony amounting to \$4,128.00. \$4,000.00 (four thousand dollars) have been already remitted to you by telegraphic transfer and for the balance I now enclose a demand draft on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$128.00.

I take this opportunity to ask you to convey to your Committee the expression of gratification it has given me and this community to be able to contribute, in however small a degree, to the relief of the victims of this devastating disaster. I trust that this practical proof of our sympathy may help to alleviate their suffer-

ings, the terrible nature of which has been so vividly described in the public papers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
On behalf of Subscribers.
J. S. Happer, Esq., Treasurer Kobe Relief Fund.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held at the offices on the 10th September. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present: Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Eds. and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MR. LETHBRIDGE INDISPOSED.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Lethbridge (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police) was unable to be present owing to illness.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended 29th August the death rate was 16.2, as compared with 24.5 for the corresponding period of last year. For the week ended 5th September the death rate was 18.4 against 30.8 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE CENSUS.

Papers concerning the taking of a census before the end of the current year were laid upon the table. It was resolved to address a letter to the Colonial Secretary embodying suggestions by the President and the Medical Officer of Health.

BAD WELL WATER.

Certain wells in Victoria and Hunghom were ordered to be closed, the water therein being declared unfit for use.

CHOLERA AT SINGAPORE.

A return furnished by the Colonial Secretary at Singapore showed that from the 17th to the 23rd August there were ten cases of cholera at Singapore.

A HOUSE CONDEMNED.

A report by the Medical Officer of Health concerning a house in Tai Wong Lane was submitted. The house was unfit for human habitation and it was condemned as such.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

THE "GAELIC" IN A PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.

THE CAPTAIN FINED.

Captain Pearne, master of the British steamer *Gaelic*, was summoned at the Magistracy on the 9th September, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, for anchoring his ship within the limits forbidden as the area of the telegraph cable, from the north point of Hongkong to the south-east point of British Kowloon, on the 4th inst.

In answer to the usual question from the Magistrate as to his pleading Captain Pearne admitted only the correctness of the date and then went on to address His Worship in the following terms:—We came into Hongkong on the 4th September, after 10 p.m., a disabled ship. We went rather to the north of the fairway and I noticed that we were rather nearer the Kowloon docks than usual. The Kowloon telegraph lights were burning brightly. I steered south-west by west, and then observed a steamer right in the fairway. At that moment I lost sight of the Kowloon red lights and being close to the steamer in the fairway I reversed and gave the order "Stand clear of the chain." The lights of Kowloon were then out of sight and I let go the anchor in ten fathoms. It was ebb tide and we gave her 45 fathoms of chain. I could see nothing of the Hongkong lights. A policeman came on board and told us we were within the limits of the telegraph area and asked me if I could not see the lights. I said I could not see them. He then asked if I could see the Hongkong lights and I said I could not. He remarked "If you get your glasses you will be able to see them." I proposed that we should get the anchor up and he said "No; you had better remain where you are until daylight." At daylight the anchor was hauled up. I

knew from the fact of the Kowloon lights having been shut in before we let go the anchor that we were not near the telegraph cable. The Hongkong lights were not to be observed without the glass unless they were pointed out. The fact of seeing the steamer in the fairway and being within 500 yards of her induced me to let go the anchor. The Kowloon lights were shut in. The bearing we took of the western lights was south by east half east about.

His Worship—You said something about a disabled ship. You were playing to the gallery then and not talking to the point.

Defendant—Well, we were making water fast and I wanted to get in as soon as possible.

His Worship—You are an old hand in and out of this harbour and I can scarcely understand that you could not see the Hongkong lights without a glass.

Defendant—I had shut in the Kowloon lights and I am quite sure I could not see the Hongkong lights until they were pointed out to me by the policeman.

His Worship—The policeman, who was on a pinnacle and only about five feet above the water, could see the lights, and yet you could not, although you were on the bridge of your ship, a height of about thirty feet.

Defendant—There is no doubt the lights were there, but they were very dim.

His Worship said defendant had been in and out of the harbour a great many times and ought to have known where he was anchoring. He imposed a fine of \$15.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following is the report of the Hongkong Cricket Club for the season 1895-1896:—

To the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Gentlemen,—The Committee have the pleasure of presenting their annual report on the season 1895-1896.

The accounts, which are attached show a balance of \$4,547.38 to the credit of the Club, on the 31st August, 1896.

The usual list of members, together with the batting and bowling averages for the season, is annexed. It will be seen that the batting average list is headed by Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B., with 44.57, whilst the Rev. G. R. Vallings was most successful with the ball, taking 41 wickets at a cost of 12.66 per wicket.

Scores of over 100 were made as follows:—Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B., 131 not out, 104 not out, Mr. A. S. Anton 118 not out, Mr. G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., 156 not out, 118 not out, Mr. C. W. Knox, R.B., 118 not out, and Captain Grafton, R.N., 129.

The racquet courts have been in full use. Both the courts as well as the quarters attached are in good repair, but the internal walls will require colouring in the near future. Some trifling damage was done by the typhoon of 29th July, but this has been repaired.

Cordial invitations were received from the Singapore and Yokohama Cricket Clubs inviting an eleven of the Hongkong Cricket Club to pay them a visit. The Committee found it impossible for the Club to avail itself of these invitations.

The Club played 15 matches, of which 7 were won, 7 lost, and 1 was drawn.

The pavilion is in fairly good repair and the ground is in capital order. The pitch and the practice wickets have been partially relaid and it is believed that the wickets in the coming season will be up to the standard of past years.

The Committee much regret the loss (through absence from the colony) of a popular and much respected member of the Club in the person of Mr. A. K. Travers. An old and enthusiastic member, and for many years Honorary Secretary, Mr. Travers has been intimately connected with the management of the Club for the past fifteen years, and its present flourishing condition is due in great measure to his energy and tact. Latterly he was seen too seldom in the field, but his interest in the game and in the Club from the pavilion remained strong to the last.

There are 369 members, of whom 77 are absent from the colony, and 107 naval subscribers. During the year there have been 56 new members, and 76 new naval subscribers.

The Lawn Tennis Championship Cup was won by Mr. C. V. Percival, R.B., who defeated Mr. C. M. Firth (the holder) in the final tie; the Single Tennis Handicaps "A and B" classes fell to Dr. J. M. Atkinson and Mr. Stewart respectively; and the "Doubles" to Captain Dyson, A.P.D., and Mr. S. E. Hollond, R.B., whilst Messrs. T. S. Smith and J. M. Atkinson (Civil Service) carried off the Professional pairs.

Racquet tournaments were held in December and July, resulting in wins for Messrs. Percival, R.B., and Lysley, R.E., and Messrs. Grayson, R.A., and Buzzard, R.A., for the Double Handicaps. Captain Grafton, R.N., walked over for the Championship Cup—kindly presented by the old Racquet Court Club—Messrs. Percival, R.B., and Hollond, R.B., the other entrants, having been obliged to scratch on account of indisposition.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Club was held on 27th September, 1895, at which certain alterations and amendments of the rules of the Club were agreed to.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Officers Commanding and the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the Hongkong Regiment, as well as to Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., Captain Login, and the officers of the flagship, for their kindness in allowing their bands to play on the ground during the matches.

The annual meeting for the purpose of receiving the Committee's report for the past season and electing the Committee for the coming season will be held in the Pavilion, on Friday, 25th September, at 4.45 p.m.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MARRIED V. SINGLE.

This interesting match was played on the 10th September and resulted in the defeat of the Benedicts. The match was arranged for eight aside, and the requisite number of married men having obtained leave of absence on the distinct understanding that they returned before dark and wrapped something round their throats after playing, the game began. The first to finish were Messrs. Stewart and Vallings, the padre being 4 down, the next 3 couple finishing all square and Mr. Anton beating Capt. Rumsey by 3 holes. The Bachelors at this point were jubilant, but steadily across the ditch comes our popular Commadore. A new system having been carefully adhered to all the way round, he finishes up by beating Mr. Thompson, R.E., by no less than 8 holes. This will probably be the last appearance of the late Captain of the Club in a match on the Hongkong course, and right heartily do we wish him all good luck and happiness in England. May he have many opportunities of trying the latest system on good English links and may he win all his matches as easily and decisively as he did yesterday. Mr. Thomson beat Mr. Hawkins by 1 hole and this left the match "all square for 9 couples." It was now observed that Mr. Morris had sent a substitute to play instead of him. No doubt Mr. Morris was as busy as is usual with these hard-worked gentlemen, and anyhow he sent a worthy substitute, who not content with beating Mr. Spriggs, the last hope of the Benedicts, fairly wiped the floor with him. The game was watched by a large gathering; amongst them we noticed 24 couple of snipe. These birds are apparently more attracted by the P.W.D. grass than the golfers are. They had better move on, however, as guns will probably replace clubs tomorrow and some one may at last have something to thank the P.W.D. for.

THE MATCH:

Bachelors.		Benedicts.	
Mr. C. E. Humé.....	0	Capt. W. V. Eccles...	0
Mr. G. Stewart.....	4	Rev. G. R. Vallings...	0
Mr. G. M. T. Thomas n	1	Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins	0
Mr. A. S. Anton.....	3	Capt. Rumsey.....	0
Mr. W. M. Thompson.	0	Commodore Boyes...	8
Mr. C. W. May.....	0	Mr. C. Palmer.....	0
Mr. C. H. Grace.....	0	Mr. C. A. Tomes.....	0
Mr. M. Stewart.....	10	Mr. C. W. Spriggs...	0

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Mr. R. J. Macgowan has been appointed Secretary of the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Dock Co., Limited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

LI HUNG-CHANG'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR,—I notice that much trouble is being taken in the West to try and impress Li Hung-chang with the grandeur of our glorious civilization in the way of military reviews, naval demonstrations, cinematographic scenes, Eiffel Towers, and visits to huge slaughtering implement factories, etc., etc., but little or nothing of his being shown over our academies, libraries, and universities. Now, no doubt, these things—big guns and dynamite—would produce a great and lasting effect on the mind of a king of Dahomey or other savage potentate, but what, I ask, is likely to be the ultimate impression left upon the mind of Li Hung-chang, or, for that matter, upon the mind of any educated Chinaman imbued with the beautiful peace teachings of Confucius, which have been not only preached but put into actual practice for thousands of years? And what is likely to be his reflection upon nations who send forth missionaries to the four quarters of the globe with their doctrines of peace and good will and non-resistance to evil, but who waste the best part of their time and energies in manufacturing instruments of violence and murder, and, most wonderful of all, appear to be proud of it? I am loth to say it, but I very much fear he will come away from it all believing us to be bigger hypocrites and barbarians than we really are.

War inventions are no doubt well and necessary enough in their way, but would it not show our superior civilization if we were to treat them as subordinate items, as science and invention misapplied and rather to be ashamed of than otherwise? It is characteristic of Western ignorance of the workings of the Chinese mind, and its own that he should have been the guest of one of the leading slaughtering manufacturers rather than of a University Don or literary light, and that the main end and aim in view would appear to be orders for dynamite and big guns rather than for scientists and teachers as the pioneers of civilization.

I enclose my card and remain,—Yours, &c.,
MUSTER.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1896.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR,—Your correspondent "Muster" complains that during the visit of Li Hung-chang to Europe the desire has been to impress him with the importance of "manufacturing instruments of violence and murder" in preference to that of the academies, libraries, and universities. He goes on to say that Li Hung-chang "will come away from it all believing us to be bigger hypocrites and barbarians than we really are." This is really very sad, but considering that Empires as a rule are formed solely by the influence of "instruments of violence and murder," I do not quite see why we should be considered hypocrites in attaching a certain amount of importance to them. Further than this, I do not think we need trouble ourselves as to what opinion Li Hung-chang, "imbued with the beautiful teaching of Confucius," forms about us. Yours obediently,
COLONIST.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1896.

The German steamer *Elisabeth Rickmers*, in entering Yokohama on Sunday, 30th August, grounded in the vicinity of the Futatabi Fort. The N.Y.K. steamer *Tsuruga-maru*, in coming in, noticed the German steamer in trouble and asked whether assistance should be sent, but it was not required. On arrival in harbour the captain of the Japanese steamer reported the matter to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha local agents of the Rickmers line, and the latter immediately telegraphed to the Yokohama Admiralty Station for assistance. At about six o'clock, however, the *Elisabeth* was successfully floated at full tide and reached port without further mishap. No damage was sustained by the ship or the cargo. *Japan Gazette.*

THE VICEROY LIU'S DESPATCH. Re: LAND AT WOOSUNG.

We translate the following despatch received by Huang, Taotai of Shanghai, from H.E. Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces:—

The mouth of the Woosung River is the chief amongst the Treaty ports and a most important thoroughfare for vessels trading by sea and river. In recent times the bar at Woosung has been gradually growing to be more and more obstructive by the settling of the silt, so that the huge steamers of the great companies and trading vessels which carry heavy tonnage above the general run are all compelled to anchor in the vicinity of Woosung, since they cannot go up to Shanghai. In process of time the silt will become greater and the depth of the river more shallow, in which case Woosung will, of necessity, become the commercial emporium of the place. Indeed foreigners of all nations are unanimous in their belief that this will be the case. The prices demanded for land at Woosung, at the present moment, are not inferior to those demanded in the district of Shanghai. Woosung will also be the great starting point for the railways of the future and through it the goods for other provinces will naturally have to pass, en route overland. On a former occasion I instructed deputies to survey the foreshore accretions of the two districts of Shanghai and Paoshan, and the result was that it was reported to me that the foreshore of Shanghai was valued at from \$200,000 to \$250,000, while that of Paoshan was from \$80,000 to \$90,000. It seems therefore in fact that in process of time the foreshores of Shanghai and Paoshan will keep on rapidly accreting. But again, the land within Paoshan district cannot be rented to foreign merchants, and precedents for this can be found in the records. It is, however, important to provide against the possibility that as time passes there will be certain persons who may be tempted to sell their land on their own responsibility. Hence you are instructed to order the magistrate of Paoshan district to make a careful survey of the whole country in his jurisdiction and also to command the landowners there to obey the Treaty regulations and not rent or sell land [to outsiders]. You are also required to look into the matter carefully yourself, and should it turn out that there have been cases where the natives have rented land to foreign merchants, you are commanded to refuse granting the usual title deeds emanating from your office. You are then to look around you to see whether you can collect sufficient moneyed people, to form companies to buy up such lands. If, by these means, foreigners are prevented from acquiring land in Paoshan, the native companies will then be able to utilise their property when the railways are laid. It would then simplify matters in the future.—N. C. Daily News.

PAUVRE ALBION.

The following amusing article appears in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*:—

On the evacuation of Formosa by the French the entire English press sent up a great cry of joy. These Frenchmen, said they, must be simpletons to give up Formosa, that rich and vast island, the key of the China Sea; we will watch that neither they nor any other power ever lay hands on it again, except ourselves, be it understood, when we find an appropriate occasion. Hardly ten years have passed and what has become of Formosa the beautiful? Let one open the English journals published in China, and a perusal of what they say about it is both instructive and edifying. All, without exception, treat the Japanese as barbarians exterminating the unfortunate inhabitants of Formosa without provocation, killing them for the pleasure of killing, drunk with blood, rapine, rape, etc., etc. And invariably they conclude with regrets as to the state of trade—no more camphor, the importation of opium stopped, the tea trade in jeopardy.

But whose is the fault?

When France, Russia, and Germany put a curb on the appetite of the victorious Japanese, what did England do? It will not be without interest to cast a retrospective glance on the policy of England during the events that have marked the history of Eastern Asia during the last two years. When China found herself one fine morning at war with Japan—(it was all foreseen said some; nothing more unexpected, others affirmed)—England promptly incited China (or China asked England's advice) to continue the war. When the first victories achieved by the Japanese were announced John Bull joined with China in jeering these rash dwarfs that the Celestial giant was soon going to crush. The Japanese fleet was silently directed towards Wei-hai-wei; the English men-of-war, that had not left them a single instant, went on ahead and fired guns to warn the Peiyang squadron of the approach of the enemy.

But China was beaten, she had the death rattle in her throat, she was threatened with dismemberment. And the English, did they rush to her aid, which is the least you would expect, kind reader? No. The English are too intelligent, too matter-of-fact; it is only Frenchmen who are silly enough to sacrifice their interests to a Middle Age sentiment of honour or chivalry. England, why, she turned towards glorious Japan and flattered her, not without bowing and scraping. She asked her what she thought of securing by her victory, if she would not compel China to open the whole country to foreign trade, that is to say, British trade, and, more especially, if the West River should not become an open trade route. Ah! that river of pearls! Long had she coveted it and for many years had the British lion exhibited towards the Chinese dragon, sometimes a cringing attitude, sometimes insolence, offering promises or menaces according to circumstances.

At the same time she protested her immense sympathy for Japan. She thought to flatter her by conferring on her the title of the England of the Far East. She assured her of her disinterestedness and sometimes even gave her nicely seasoned counsel. Japan, before these rather embarrassing protestations, preserved her vague smile and her immutable silence. Silence gives consent, says the adage. So the English understood it, and since their own aspirations were thus subscribed to everything that Japan did was right, all her demands were just, too moderate in fact.

As if the situation of China were not already sufficiently hard the English journals and their Chinese editions urged the population to civil war. Arms and ammunition were sent from Hongkong. On the night of the 27th October, 1895, six hundred men, the advance guard of the army of invasion, embarked on board the *Powan* to commence operations in the city of Canton. The movement had no success, thanks to the foresight and firmness of the Governor, Ma Pei-yao, who was poisoned a few days afterwards by the agents of the neighbouring colony concerned in the insurrection. The English journals vigorously denied this poisoning—the reason will easily be understood—but their protestations convinced no one.

Here a comic incident takes place. The same Government that sent arms and men to Canton ordered mock searches on board the vessels carrying them to prevent their leaving. Naturally nothing was found.

All at once Russia and France intervened in the China-Japan affair. Germany joined hands with them. England found that these nations were mixing themselves up too much in matters that did not concern them. She who had up to that point observed such an edifying neutrality, protesting against their unjustifiable attitude, announced *urbis et orbis* an alliance offensive and defensive with Japan. Japan this time did not smile; the intervention of the three powers displeased her, but she kept sufficiently cool to refuse the offers of service made by *la perfide Albion*.

Is it necessary to recall all the more or less fantastic rumours launched by the English press before the signature of the Shimoda treaty? However, the text was published. The English eagerly devoured it. What! They have dared to disregard our desiderata? Then

there were cries of "robber." When one thinks of it to-day one cannot but smile.

But if, on the one hand, the desiderata of the English—it was no doubt for their satisfaction that the Chinese and Japanese were to be massacred—were ignored, on the other hand the Pescadores, Formosa, and Liaotung were to be annexed to Japan. England did not protest. She still hoped for a compensation, having regard to the important services she had rendered to the belligerents. She should have had sense enough to range herself with the other powers and by a strong coalition enforce the maintenance of the integrity of China. But little she cared about the interests of China.

By a later convention, and thanks to the Russo-Franco-German intervention, the Liaotung Peninsula was restored to China. Then the West River was declared open to foreign navigation. The sons of England, after the expenditure of so much effort after so many brilliant dreams, found their slice of the cake a very small one for their insatiable stomach. But they had to be satisfied with it. Ah! if they had only been able to seize upon the southern provinces! Why had China not been divided up, as England had recommended? The divisions might have been apportioned amongst the powers, pro rata to the trade that each already possessed in the country. It would have been so agreeable to take for herself the tea and silk producing districts and to give to the others the Gobi Desert and the famished province of Kwangsi.

Now that the Lungchow railway is in course of construction England perceived that the opening of the West River is a delusion. The trade of Formosa is equally slipping from her, and she too has sacrificed the substance for the shadow.

There is a phrase that one often reads in the English papers. When the French, they say, cannot have a thing they think the next best thing is to prevent the English having it. Now the English policy may be summed up thus: to take all she can for herself and put spokes in the wheels of others—a tortuous policy of "huff, puff, and bluff."

In conclusion, we say that England is reaping the fruits of her amenities, and, for the rest, it is high time. She has a Venezuelan question, in which Lord Salisbury acknowledges—whether with good or bad grace we do not know—that America was right in ordering him to take the attitude of a beaten dog. She has a Transvaal question, in which Germany has stigmatised the English people as bandits and in which President Kruger, the most sensible man, has slapped England's face before the whole world, who applauded him. She has a Dongola question, which the cholera is settling for her in the meantime, until Europe steps in. In Asia England finds herself confronted by Chinese hatred and Japanese mistrust. She champs the bit as she thinks that Russia will perhaps one day instal herself at Calcutta and France at Bangkok. Feeling her influence decreasing she sets afloat, now here now there, lying rumours, and indulges in menacing words, but no one takes any notice of them. She has published a fictitious text of the Russo-Chinese treaty, which was saluted with Homeric laughter, and the Japanese journals finely remarked, "That is what England would have required if she had been in the place of Russia." Yes; England would like to have everything, but it is too late. In the Far East English influence is being gradually extinguished and is now only a flicker. The peoples of the yellow race have learnt that they can place their sympathies better elsewhere, and they are following their impulse. It is not we who have cause to complain.

We (*N. C. Daily News*), learn that Messrs. Bannert & Co. failing to get any answer to their letters, wired to the Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, reply prepaid, to ask why the *Sin Fokien* was detained. On the second endeavour they got Mr. Lay to reply, the answer being that he did not recognise that they had any right to ask him questions. The whole matter is so extraordinary that we are glad to know that it is going up to Peking.

PITY THE POOR MANDARINS.

Very few people, we imagine, have any idea of the actual salaries allowed by the Chinese Government to its high officials. A list lies before us, compiled by an authoritative source, showing the salaries attached to the various high offices in the rich viceroyalty of Kiangnan, and the smallness of the figures set forth cannot fail to strike anyone having the most casual knowledge of the immense sums made by Chinese officials out of their posts. The contrast between the stated salaries and the actual emoluments of the high mandarins is, of course, ridiculous, when we remember that the post of Shanghai Taotai, which is generally held for three years, is popularly supposed to bring its lucky occupant in a net profit of three million taels! But the actual salary attached to the office only amounts to Tls. 14,400 for the three years. The spoils of office in the various other posts are doubtless pretty well in proportion. Thus the Viceroy of these provinces, commonly called the "Leangkiang Tsong tu," *vulgo* Chet'ai, receives as official salary the ridiculous trifling sum of Tls. 18,000 a year, for which he is supposed to rule over a population as large as that of the German empire, and carry a personal responsibility for the most trifling as well as the most weighty occurrences under his rule. What the actual amount of plunder is which a Nanking viceroy extracts from the office no one—not even a Chinaman—knows, but it must be a vast sum. There are two governors, "Sian-fu," *vulgo* "futsai," in this viceroyalty, namely, the Governor of Soochow, who receives Tls. 12,000 a year as official salary, and the Governor of Anhwei, who is supposed to keep in the narrow path of rectitude and duly maintain the dignity of his high office at Ngankin on Tls. 2,000 per annum less than his confrère at Soochow. Then there are the two Grand Examiners, one residing at Kiangyin and the other at Taiping-fu, each with a salary of Tls. 4,000 official per annum. Each of these offices is asserted by literary Chinese to be easily worth a cool million for its full term. There are three Grand Treasurers in Kiangnan; the one at Soochow is allowed Tls. 10,000 per annum; his brother guardian of the revenue at Nanking Tls. 8,000; and the third, at Ngankin, is supposed to keep his hands clean for a paltry Tls. 6,000 a year. These three men deal with immense sums of money and the foolishness of expecting any man, much less a Chinaman, to be honest with such glorious opportunities for malversation for a paltry stipend for Tls. 500 a month is apparent to everyone. The Grand Judges, of whom there are two, one at Soochow and the other at Ngankin, come next, the former being supposed to administer justice, that most precious of commodities, blindly and evenly for Tls. 8,000, and the latter for Tls. 6,000 per annum. Yet these are two of the richest prizes in the mandarinship! Next in the official hierarchy come the two Tribute Taotais, *vulgo* "Leang-tao." One who presides over the north of the Viceroyalty resides at Nanking and receives only Tls. 3,000 as pay, while the Southern Tribute Taotai at Soochow is allowed twice that sum. Next follow the ordinary Taotais, the "Fen-sun-ping-pei-tao," of whom there are eight on the Viceroyalty. Of these the highest paid is the Shanghai Taotai, who receives from the Government as to pay Tls. 4,800 a year, the Taotais of Nanking, Chinkiang, Yanchow, and Soochow each receiving Tls. 3,000 official salary; those at Wuhu and Fungyang Tls. 3,200 each, and the poorest of the lot, he of Ngankin, only Tls. 2,000 per annum. That is the official pay of the Taotais. It would be interesting to know how many times the fixed salaries have to be multiplied by ten to obtain the actual emoluments of these fat offices. The Prefects come next to the Taotais in rank and pay, but they exceed them in number, there being no less than sixteen in Kiangnan. Only three of them, namely, the Prefects of Nanking, Soochow, and Ngankin, receive salaries amounting to Tls. 3,000 each per annum; the salary of the Prefects of Sungkiang, Changchow, Chinkiang, Hoisingan, Yanchow, and Shichow being Tls. 2,500 each, while the salary of the chief officer in seven prefectural cities, namely, Hotchow, Ningchow,

Chechow, Taiping, Iluchow, Fengyang, and Inghow is only Tls. 2,000 a year each. The Vice-Prefects, of whom there are eight in Kiangsu, Kiangse, and Anhwei, are supposed to be still more miserably recompensed by a trustful (?) paternal Government, the salaries ranging from Tls. 2,000 per annum allowed to the Prefect of Tai-tsang, to Tls. 800, which forms the princely salary that rewards the poor Prefect of Sechow. Is it any wonder that the name of the mandarins in China has become a synonym for all that is extortionate and dishonest?—*China Gazette*.

THE SERIOUS EARTHQUAKES IN NORTH JAPAN.

Kobe, 2nd September.

One of the first telegrams to come over the lines from Tokyo since communication has been restored announces violent earthquakes in the district which only a few months ago was swept with such appalling results by the seismic wave. The telegram states that the earthquake was experienced in Iwate prefecture at 5 p.m. on the 31st ult. Kamaishi, Yamada, and Miyado, three of the places which suffered severely by the calamity in June, are now reported as being seriously affected by the earthquake. The tremor appears to have been very violent right across the northern part of the island. Considerable damage is reported from Iwayado, Eitashi district, and the inhabitants of Hanamaki and Morioka, two fairly large places on the railway, encamped in the open air all night. The Governor of Iwate was in Tokyo at the time and received a telegram about 10 p.m. which contained the information that the loud rumbling still continued in the vicinity of Mount Komagatake. The Governor left for Morioka yesterday.

The Department of Communications received on the night of the 31st ult. a telegraphic report of an earthquake from Kurokawa-jiri, Bikkuchiu. The message announced that the railway had been damaged, so that traffic had to be stopped at Kofu.

A telegram from the Governor of Akita despatched at 8.51 a.m. yesterday to the Home Department states that the town of Rokugo, Senboku district, Akita prefecture, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on Monday afternoon. Only four persons are reported to have been killed. The town consisted of 1,061 houses.

Kobe, 3rd September.

Further telegrams are to hand respecting the earthquake which occurred on the 31st ult. in the north-east, and though the information is still meagre, it indicates that the destruction of property is not so great as the previous telegrams suggested. The Governor of Akita reports that the villages near Mount Komagatake have been partially wrecked, one named Rokugo especially, where up to the morning of the 1st inst. only nine persons had been reported killed and a thousand houses wrecked. The loss of life in the whole group of villages is given as about 40. There are several wide fissures in the hill sides.

Reports from Aomori prefecture show that several villages experienced very violent shocks. From Obonai, Ugo province, and Omagari, considerable damage was reported on Tuesday and at the latter place the shocks were still continuing.

A ferry boat on the river Kitakami foundered at the time of the earthquake and over 20 persons were drowned.

There have been 14 shocks at Miyako, 10 at Aomori, and 7 at Yamagata.

Akita, 1st September.

Fire followed the violent earthquake at Rokugo and this was the cause of so extensive a destruction of property.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

From the story told by the captain of the *Tokyo丸*, which has arrived at Shimomoseki from Vladivostok, it appears the Russian flag-ship *Pamiat Azova* ran ashore at a place between Gensan and Vladivostok. On receipt of the report of the disaster at the latter port the cruiser *Kurik* and eight torpedo boats were sent to the spot to render assistance.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

11th September.

The Leal Senado has received another check from the Lisbon Government. By the last English mail, which arrived here last Sunday, the Acting Governor received an official letter from the Minister directing that in future the Leal Senado shall not address petitions or other official communications to the home Government direct, that no notice will be taken of petitions so addressed, and that in future they must be sent through the local Government and accompanied by the Governor's remarks on them. This is what the Leal Senado does not wish. No doubt this body has been rather disrespectful to the Government. In any matter, small or great, in which the Governor has not fallen in with the views of certain members of the Leal Senado, they have at once appealed by letter or telegram to Lisbon. To the many petitions that have been sent no answer has come, and the Minister has now decisively intimated that this system is to be discontinued. The public can now understand the reason the Lisbon Government did not reply to the urgent telegram sent by the Leal Senado on the 11th ultimo. "Serve them right" is the popular verdict on the members of that body. The time is now drawing nigh for the election of the Leal Senado for 1897 and 1898 and it is to be hoped the voters will exercise their franchise with a due sense of the responsibility it places upon them and choose independent men, men who have no axes to grind, who will discharge their duties impartially, considering the public welfare only, and without any desire of personal showing off. This Corporation is the representative of the public, is responsible for our welfare, and if we choose the wrong men it is we ourselves who will have to suffer for it.

General Fernando de Magalhaes arrived here last Monday. He has been sent out by the Lisbon Government to inspect all matters connected with the military service here and in Timor. An official reception was accorded to him, a guard of honour being posted at the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf. General de Magalhaes has rendered great services to the Crown of Portugal. Your readers may remember that a few years ago, when the garrison and town of Oporto revolted with the object of overthrowing the Crown and proclaiming a republic the General was the chief officer of the "estade maior" of Oporto; he was the only man who remained loyal to the Crown and by his pluck and strong personal character he was able to check the revolution and restore peace. His conduct at that time attracted the attention of the Government and he was shortly afterwards appointed Governor of Angola and afterwards of Mozambique. Now, seeing that military affairs out here required modification and reorganisation, he has been sent out to put matters right. With his great experience no doubt General Magalhaes will be able to make an exhaustive and able report and to suggest to the Government what is required. He will remain here three or four months only and will leave as soon as the task for which he has been sent out is completed.

The day before yesterday a committee was formed and subscriptions opened at the Club Uniao to prepare a grand reception for H. E. Horta e Costa on his approaching return to the colony. The proposed programme, as it stands at present, is to erect triumphal arches along the route to Government House, to have illuminations at night all along the Praya, and to hold a ball at the Club. The Governor is well worthy of all these demonstrations.

The *N. O. Daily News* says:—H. M. S. *Spartan* will arrive at Woosung about the 25th inst., stay there a week, then go up the Yangtze for six weeks' shooting, and return to Shanghai about the 17th November. She is now cramping to Siberia and Korea with the two flagships and seven other good cruisers, a fine fleet, ready for anything in these waters.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A fire broke out on the 8th instant at 10 a.m. in a pigeon-lottery gambling house in Fatshan. About fifty houses were burnt to the ground and two junks laden with rice which were anchored near the shore were also burnt. It is said that the fire was an incendiary one, for the keepers of the gambling house had lost a good deal of money, which they could not pay, and the winners were coming daily to demand the money.

A good number of letters have been received lately by the shops in Honam and Canton from robbers asking for a certain sum of money under threats that if their demands were not complied with they would come and plunder the establishments. Some shopkeepers, who were much frightened, at once complied with the demand, while others, more bold, are waiting for the result. A few days ago a letter of the same kind was received by a family house belonging to a mandarin named Cheung, in Canton. The mandarin at once reported the case to the Governor, who ordered the police to try by all means to discover the robbers who sent the letters. Six men who were suspected in connection with the case have been arrested.

A good many coolies are searching among the burnt houses in Tong-u-lan, where a big fire lately occurred, to discover valuables. On the 8th instant four coolies were killed and two were severely injured by the collapse of a wall in one of the burnt houses. A female body, which was badly burnt, was discovered among the ruins on the 7th instant.

It is rumoured in Canton that the Government has received a despatch from the Tsungli Yamen to the effect that at the request of the Ministers of Great Britain and Holland steps should be taken to prevent the export and import of false coins, which are in great abundance. It is said that the Commissioner has been instructed to order the Customs officers to make careful inspections to prevent the smuggling of coins.

A fight broke out between the weavers and the fantan gamblers on the 6th inst. at 9 p.m. Each party was well armed. One of the policemen who interfered to stop the fight was fatally shot. The combatants did not disperse until the arrival of a large band of soldiers, who effected the arrest of three of their number.

It is reported that a good many villagers in the Samsui and Sunkak districts have lost their wives and daughters during the last few months. Some of them are said to have been tempted by procurers to go to Hongkong to lead immoral lives in the sly brothels; some have been decoyed under pretence of getting employment in Hongkong or to pay visits to friends or relatives; some whose husbands have been abroad for a long time have been taken away under promises of help in finding their husbands; but when they have been brought down to Hongkong they have one and all been placed in the custody of the keepers of sly brothels, who compel them to lead immoral lives either by threats or by cajolery.

HONGKONG.

Very little of importance has transpired in the colony during the past week. Information concerning the rebellion in Manila is eagerly sought for, but the information gleaned has been rather scarce up to the present and obtained through roundabout channels.

There were 2,438 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 196 were Europeans.

The work of repairing the *Gaelic* is being proceeded with night and day at the Cosmopolitan Docks and it is hoped she will be in readiness to sail for America on the 17th October.

The Norwegian steamer *Hoarding* is advertised for sale as she now lies on the rocks of Uspenia Point, East Coast of Siberia. From this it would appear that the vessel has been wrecked. Messrs. Melchers and Co. are the local agents.

Three lodging-house keepers were fined at the Police Court on Saturday for infringing the law by allowing an excess number of persons to sleep on the premises. For keeping unregistered lodging-houses two men were fined \$15 each and another \$25.

Lieut. J. T. Sterling, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The maximum temperature last month was 91.1, on the 15th, and the minimum 76, on the 25th, the mean for the whole month being 82.4. The rainfall amounted to 5.195 inches.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received from the Mines the following telegram giving the result of the August Cyanide clean-up:—"The Cyanide plant worked 21 days treating 750 tons of tailings yielding 164 ozs. of bullion of an average assay value of £2 5s. 2d. per ounce."

Commodore Boyes will leave this station for England on the 22nd inst. Mrs. Boyes left on Monday in the *Belgie* and will remain in Yokohama until the arrival of the Commodore in the *Peru*. Mr. Weymouth, the Commodore's Secretary, is going home by the next English mail. Commodore Holland with Mrs. Holland and family arrived on Monday by the *Empress of Japan*.

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce a letter from M. Le Roux, French Consul, stating that the Governor-General of Indo-China has decided that European vessels from Hongkong shall be admitted to free pratique in the ports of Indo-China after inspection and that Chinese junks from Hongkong remain subject to a quarantine of seven days from the date of arrival.

Early on Sunday morning a savage attack was made by a thief on an old woman who lives at Yaumati. The thief broke into her house by getting through the skylight and when the woman saw him she screamed "Save life." The man then pulled out a knife, cut her about various parts of her body, and then decamped. The woman now lies in the Government Civil Hospital. Her assailant has not yet been arrested.

A tub containing oil was stolen from a store at 33, Station Street, Yaumati, on the 9th inst. and on Thursday the stolen property was found in a house at 26, Temple Street, Yaumati. The oil had been placed in another tub and part of the stolen tub was lying in the shop. Two men were arrested on a charge of theft and a man and woman were arrested for illegally receiving the property. They were remanded.

An Indian policeman on Thursday night found a Chinaman crouching amongst the trees near Seymour Terrace and locked him up on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. A box of matches was found in his possession. At the police station the man was recognised as an old offender, and as he had lately returned from banishment a second charge was preferred against him. He was brought before the Magistrate and sent to gaol for twelve months with hard labour.

The Rev. A. Kollecker has issued his annual report respecting the missions schools connected with the Berlin Missionary Society in China. Excellent work was done in the schools and the pupils have increased in numbers. The accounts show a balance in hand of \$194.61 and we are pleased to see from the list of subscribers that the European community in Hongkong and Canton contributed very liberally to the funds.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a man and a woman were charged with bringing two girls into the colony for the purpose of emigration. The prisoners adopted a sly ruse. They took deck passages for themselves on the *Suisang*, but paid second class fares for the girls, who were consequently not liable to medical examination. Detective Sergeant Holt, however, on boarding the vessel found out the prisoners' intention and arrested them. They were remanded.

The usual monthly competition for the Cup presented by Mr. John Wallace to the Kowloon Detachments of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place at the 200, 400, and 500 yards ranges, when Gunner Gilchrist was declared the winner with a total of 95 points. The following are a few of the best scores—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Handicap	Total
Gunner Gilchrist	28	29	17	21	95
Lieutenant Macdonald	26	31	27	3	87
Sergeant MacPhail	26	28	30	scr.	84
Gunner Gow	27	28	19	6	80
Gunner Stewart	29	31	19	scr.	79
Corporal Ewing	29	23	21	6	79
Gunner White	31	22	21	3	77

Some pass-boat people brought a dead body ashore at West Point on Sunday and told a tale of simple innocence. They said they were called alongside a junk and the occupants of the junk threw the dead body of a man into the small boat and told them to take it to the police, adding that they would follow. The pass-boat people believed the story and straightway pulled for the shore. On reaching land they found they had been victimised, as the junk had sailed off in an entirely opposite direction. The police are enquiring into the affair.

In reference to the recent assault by Chinese villagers on a Hongkong shooting party, Mr. Fraser, the Consul at Canton, has addressed the following letter, dated 7th September, to the Colonial Secretary:—"In reply to your letter No. 1,373 of 29th August, I have the honour to inform you that the Viceroy has sent orders to the local civil and military authorities to ascertain the ringleaders in the assault on Mr. Potts' party and inflict exemplary punishment upon them. The Viceroy's Secretary assured me to-day that His Excellency is exceedingly angry at this fresh outrage and will deal with it severely."

A rather unusual sight was witnessed at the Magistracy on the 9th September by the appearance of a Chinaman bound in iron fetters and under an armed escort of Sikhs, being marched into the courtyard. The prisoner was a noted character, who had been banished from Sandakan, where he had given the authorities endless trouble, having been implicated in several serious crimes, and for which he has already spent three years in prison. He was temporarily lodged with the police here and will eventually be sent to Hoihow.

A special general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the 19th inst. The meeting is called for two objects, one to nominate a member of the Chamber for appointment to the Legislative Council, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's term expiring; and the other to protest against the action of the Telegraph Companies in connection with the recent increase of rates. As to the first of these objects, it will, we believe, be little more than a matter of form, as it is unlikely that any candidate will offer himself in opposition to the present member.

We are now fairly well off for water. Taitam contains 330,000,000 gallons and Pokfulam 50,000,000 gallons, and the streams are still running. It is interesting to note that the rainy season this year has not been productive of a much greater fall than the same period of last year. In 1895 the rainfall between May and August (inclusive) was 35.60 and for the corresponding period of this year it was 37.40. The reason why we are now so much better off for water than we were in 1895 is because this year we have had the advantage of the catchwater to the east of Taitam.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hop Hing Hong	\$50
Kwok Sin Lan	15
Sin Kee Chan	10
Tai Fung Shun	10
Kwong Cheong Loong	10
Quan Mow	10
Wo Kee Hong	10
Fook Lun Yu	10
Compradore of D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	10
Smaller sums, acknowledged in detail in Chinese papers	182

Gunner Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, was charged at the Police Court on the 11th September with being drunk and disorderly, damaging property, and assaulting the police. He went into a shop in Wanchai on the 7th inst. and flourished a cane about knocking over a kerosene lamp. A crowd gathered and the soldier struck at them right and left. A Chinese policeman who tried to arrest him was assaulted and it was not until a picket of soldiers came up that order was restored. The prisoner pleaded that a Chinaman first struck him and then someone threw a brick at him. Inspector Mann said the accused was suffering from a wound on the forehead and had to be treated in the military hospital. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$15 altogether.

The Chinese houseboy who was remanded on a charge of stealing \$130 in notes from Mr. R. H. Potts on the 4th inst. surrendered to his bail. The prosecutor's evidence was to the effect that he placed \$130 under his pillow before going to bed on the 3rd September. The next morning he forgot to take the money when he left to go to his office, but on discovering this omission he immediately returned home to get it. He went upstairs and found that the money was missing. He noticed also that the pillows under which the money was placed were disarranged. The defendant, who was his servant, had occasion to go to the room that morning whilst complainant was at breakfast. No further evidence was adduced by the police and the case was dismissed.

At the Police Court on the 10th September before Commander Hastings, a Chinese Government contractor named Chun Pui was summoned for dumping rubbish into the harbour. Mr. F. J. Reece defended and explained that the charge was brought under section 28, sub-section 1, paragraph 4 of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1891. Under that Ordinance the person liable was the person who actually put the rubbish into the harbour, unless the contractor was on the boat at the time and authorised the act. It was impossible for the defendant to be on every boat and know what was being done by the coolies. His Worship might punish the coolies if they had done anything contrary to law, but he submitted that the defendant was not liable. His Worship thought the prosecutors had a remedy in another Court and dismissed the summons.

The rules for the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield competition have been issued. The competition must commence in November and be completed by March 31st next. The following Committee have the management of the competition:—Messrs. E. F. Mackay, P. G. Davies, R. A. J. H. Thresher, R. B. J. M. Henderson, W. H. Pyrcie-Browne, R. M. L. I., E. E. Deacon, Hon. Treasurer, and F. Browne, Hon. Secretary. The winners are to be handed the shield on their subscribing a document to the following effect:—"We, A. B., the Secretary of the Club, and C. D., E. F., and G. H., members of and representing the said Club, having been declared to be the winners of the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield, and the same having been delivered to us, do hereby on behalf of the said Club and individually and collectively engage to return the same to the Treasurer of the Hongkong Football Competition Committee on or before the first day of February next, in like order and condition, and in accordance with the conditions of the annexed rules, to which also we have subscribed our respective names." It is satisfactory to learn that the \$500 required for the shield and medals has been fully subscribed. The lists will be withdrawn to-day.

A Canton Chinaman was charged at the Magistracy on the 9th September, before Commander Hastings, with obtaining goods by false pretences. On the 5th inst. the accused entered a shop at Queen's Road Central, where he had previously dealt, and said he wished to buy two bales of Japanese paper. The bargain was closed for a payment of \$67.13, and for this amount a bill was made out. The defendant thereupon tendered \$25 in silver dollars and the remainder in Chinese ten-cent pieces. The men in the shop refused to accept the Chinese ten-cent pieces but took the \$25 in silver dollars. The defendant then went away, by some means having got possession of the bill which had been made out for the two bales of paper, and took delivery at the godown. When the coolie who had given delivery got back to the shop he reported what he had done and the master of the shop immediately communicated with the police and Inspector Wicheil made enquiries. The two bales were eventually found by Sergt. McIver on board the *Powan* and the defendant was afterwards arrested. The master of the shop said he refused to take the Chinese ten-cent pieces because they were at a discount of 15 per cent. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months imprisonment, but ordered that the master of the shop should return the \$25 paid by the defendant.

At the Magistracy on the 9th September the captain of the steamer *Hanoi* was summoned for cruelty to a pig on board that ship. Mr. H. W. Looker defended. A Chinese constable stated that he went on board the ship whilst a cargo of pigs was being discharged and saw one stowed near a steam pipe dead. The pipe was very hot, and the animal was lying quite close to it with one of its fore feet touching. For the defence the third engineer on board the *Hanoi* was called and said the pipe in question was connected with the winch, and he turned the steam on about ten minutes before entering Hongkong. He said the pipe would not get hot until the winch had commenced to work, but he contradicted this statement slightly when His Worship pressed him on the point. Mr. Looker contended that the pig had been dead some time before the steam was turned on in the pipe. There were several other pigs dead among the cargo. Commander Hastings, in imposing a penalty of \$10, said he did not suppose the captain who was charged knew anything about it, but he was the responsible person. They had evidence to show that the animal's foot was touching the steam pipe and that would be enough to cause it pain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Synagogue at Megasaki, which has been presented to the Hebrew community of Nagasaki by Mr. H. Goldenberg, was opened on the 3rd September with the ceremonies customary on such an occasion.

So slowly does news travel from remote parts of the Archipelago, that it took four months for news to reach Macassar of an earthquake in the Alor islands last April. Several earthslips took place in consequence among the mountains, resulting in the destruction of villages and in the death of three hundred persons.

At Shanghai on the 5th September a fire occurred in the French Concession, near the West Gate, in which twenty-five houses and shops were totally destroyed. Three of the houses were insured in home offices. Another fire occurred next day in Kiukiang Road, in which three houses were burnt down. One of the houses was insured.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—Mr. Mortimer Menpes leaves Yokohama for Kyoto to-morrow (3rd September) by the P. & O. steamer *Shanghai*. He has completed his pictures for the exhibition which he intends giving in London next spring and from what we can gather the exhibition will surpass all his previous displays, successful as they have been. In all there will be close on a hundred pictures. Mr. Menpes has dealt with the lighter side of Japanese life. His pictures are small in size, but highly finished and of infinite detail. In addition to his work in oils Mr. Menpes has sketched a large number of studies in black and white. He has caught the expression of the Japanese features with perhaps greater fidelity than any artist that has visited Japan. His stay in Kyoto will be for the purpose of seeing finished the decorative woodwork for his house in London, which is to be fitted throughout with Japanese carvings. The house will probably create a sensation in London, inferior only to that produced by his pictures.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	3,471,937	4,044,439
Shanghai and Hankow	14,207,317	11,171,623
Foochow	5,976,756	7,709,809
	23,656,060	23,729,871

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	5,751,966	14,171,628
Amoy	6,998,012	5,933,344
Foochow	1,131,222	1,608,212
	13,881,200	21,683,210

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO

ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,544,742	26,706,242

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	17,279,800	24,005,252
Kobe	9,292,875	14,740,662
	26,572,475	38,745,914

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 10th September. — From Mr. A. R. Burkill's circular. — London advices to 9th current quote Gold Kilings 8/8, Blue Elephants 10/6. Raw Silk. — There is no change to report in the position of this market, and no immediate prospect of any improvement in demand. Tatfices. — Some 250 bales have found buyers at about last week's prices. Taysams. — 150/200 bales have been settled at full rates. Chinensis are quoted Tls. 5 up. Yellow Silks. — Are still wanted, and some at Tls. 150 have been bought; the supply of coarse kinds is very moderate. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 3rd to 9th September: 1,085 bales White, 266 piculs Yellow, and 43 piculs Wild Silks. Filatures and Reels. — About 100 bales Hand Filatures are reported settled on a basis of Tls. 455 for Pegasus 1. Considerable quantities of this description are now under offer. The export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows: — To London 2 bales, Continent 507 bales, and to America 164 bales. Wild Silk. — Arrivals are very small, and are going to fill previous contracts. Waste Silk. — Some purchases of Tussah Waste have been made at rather irregular prices. Usual assortment of 60.40 at Tls. 26.40, and 60.50 at Tls. 21. Other kinds are neglected, being generally held for prices, not only considerably over selling values in Europe, but above the parities established in Canton and Yokohama.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton	9,276	5,808
Shanghai	9,285	23,466
Yokohama	1,278	7,843
	19,839	37,117

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton	547	4,041
Shanghai	360	3,478
Yokohama	650	6,661
	1,557	14,183

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 15th September. — The market is dull and prices have a downward tendency. Quotations for Formosa are \$49.25 to \$49.50. During the week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 15th September. — A further advance in prices is reported. The Canton market continues firm. Following are the quotations: — Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$7.27 to 7.30 per picul. do. " 2, White... 6.57 to 6.60 " Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 4.52 to 4.56 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.35 to 4.37 " Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.17 to 7.20 " do. " 2, White... 6.51 to 6.54 " Swatow, No. 1, Brown... 4.45 to 4.48 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.27 to 4.30 " Soochow Sugar Candy... 11.30 to 11.50 " Shekloong " 9.45 to 9.47 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The German steamer *Frigga*, Hongkong to Havre 16th September, took: — 200 packages Tea, 25 cases Paper, 8 bales Canes, 10 cases Bristles, 5 cases Essential Oil, 50 rolls Matting, 15 cases Hair, and 1 case Feathers; for Havre option Hamburg: — 1 case Silks and 50 cases Camphor; for Havre option Hamburg option London: — 75 cases Bristles; for Havre &/or Hamburg &/or London &/or Antwerp: — 50 bales Feathers; for Havre option Antwerp: — 50 cases Bristles; for Hamburg: — 33 cases Bristles, 2,620 packages Tea, 20 cases Preserves, 6 cases Preserves, 500 cases Cassia, 500 cases Cassia Lignea.

150 bales Feathers, 306 packages Canes, 200 bales Galangal, 55 rolls Matting, 4 cases Bambooware, 8 cases Dyes, 21 packages Lady Crackers, 1 case Hair, 90 bales Rattan Shaving, 27 bales Rattan, 16 cases Vermilion, 20 packages Plumbago, 3 cases China Ink, and 15 packages Sundries:—for Hamburg option Rotterdam—102 cases Preserved Ginger and 15 casks Preserved Ginger; for Hamburg option London—50 bales Feathers and 50 bales Canes; for Hamburg option Antwerp option London—120 bales Bamboo split; for Antwerp—3 rolls Matting; for New York—30 cases Essential Oil and 20 cases Staranised Oil.

The steamer *Rosetta*, Hongkong to London, 10th September, took:—200 bales Waste Silk, 155 bales Raw Silk, 22 cases Silk Piece Goods, 1 case Feathers, and 122 boxes Tea (2,562 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe); for Gibraltar—3 cases Curios; for France—854 bales Raw Silk, 3 cases Silk Piece Goods, 335 packages Tea, 2 bales Hair, and 200 bales Hemp; for Milan—30 bales Raw Silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 15th September.—Bengal.—There has been a steady business during the period under review, and prices have advanced to \$740 for New Patna, \$750 for Old Patna, and \$762½ for New Benares.

Malwa.—A fair amount of business has passed in this drug and prices have continued steady. The following are current quotations:—

New (this yr's) 720 with all'ance of 4½ to 5½ cts.
 " (last yr's) \$730 " 1½ to 4½ "
 Old (2/3 yrs.) \$740 " ½ to 2 "
 Old (4/5 yrs.) \$760 " 1 to 3 "
 Older..... \$790 " 2 to 3 "

Persian.—A steady business has been done in this drug during the interval, and quotations close at \$550 to \$600 for Oily and \$550 to \$650 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....1,760 chests.
 Old Patna.....80 "
 New Benares.....800 "
 Old Benares.....10 "
 Malwa.....300 "
 Persian.....470 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 10.	737½	750	760	—	720/730	740/790
Sept. 11.	737½	750	760	—	720/730	740/790
Sept. 12.	740	750	762½	—	720/730	740/790
Sept. 13.	740	750	762½	—	720/730	740/790
Sept. 14.	740	750	762½	—	720/730	740/790
Sept. 15.	740	750	762½	—	720/730	740/790

RICE.

HONGKONG, 15th September.—Arrivals have been small and prices are advancing. Closing quotations are:—

per picul.
 Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.28 to 2.30
 " Round, good quality.....2.52 to 2.54
 " Long.....2.67 to 2.70
 Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2...2.35 to 2.38
 " Garden, " No. 1...2.79 to 2.82
 " White.....2.97 to 3.00
 " Fine Cargo.....3.27 to 3.30

COALS.

HONGKONG, 15th September.—Market quiet. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....\$13.25 to 14 ex godown, nom.
 Australian... 6.50 to — ex ship, nominal.
 Milke Lump... 5.69 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.
 Milke Small... 4.65 to — ex ship, do
 Moji Lump... 4.25 to 5.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 15th September.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 8 at \$71.50 to \$72, 1,050 bales No. 10 at \$76 to \$81.50, 445 bales No. 12 at \$79 to \$83.50, 145 bales No. 16 at \$88 to \$93.50, 600 bales No. 20 at \$93 to 100. *Grey Shirtings*.—600 pieces 7½ lbs. Yellow Flower at \$2.35, 900 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Cock at \$2.57½, 1,800 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.57½, 700 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$2.02½, 1,020 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Lion and Flag at \$2.57½. *White Shirtings*.—800 pieces No. 2 at \$6 15, 300 pieces M. O. at \$6.95, 1,000 pieces 48 Reed at \$2.22½, 500 pieces Gold Dragon at \$5.35, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.05, 150

pieces D. K. at \$4.75, 150 pieces E. K. at \$5.75, 500 pieces Green Stag at \$3.45, 750 pieces S. Q. at \$4.4½, 250 pieces Fan at \$5, 250 pieces Cat Head at \$3.40. *T-Cloths*.—500 pieces 6 lbs. Bombay at \$1.65.

METALS:—Lead.—170 piculs Australia at \$6.60, 170 piculs Enthoven at \$6.70. *Steel*.—100 boxes Bamboo at \$3.90, 500 boxes Bamboo Bear at \$4.80. COTTON YARN.

per bale
 Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20\$68.00 to \$67.00
 English—Nos. 16 to 24100.00 to 105.00
 " 22 to 24103.00 to 108.00
 " 28 to 32114.00 to 119.00
 " 38 to 42118.00 to 126.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

per piece
 Grey Shirtings—6lbs.1.40 to 1.55
 7lbs.1.75 to 1.95
 8½ lbs.2.00 to 3.00
 9 to 10 lbs.3.20 to 4.00
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.15 to 2.35
 58 to 60 " 2.50 to 3.10
 64 to 66 " 3.00 to 3.50
 Fine3.90 to 6.90
 Book-folds.3.20 to 5.40
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...0.60 to 1.25
 T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y. 1.40 to 1.55
 7lbs. (32 ") " 1.80 to 2.95
 6lbs. (32 ") Mexs. 1.60 to 1.75
 7lbs. (32 ") " 2.15 to 2.40
 8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.) 2.35 to 3.05
 Drills, English—40 yds. 13½ to 3.30 to 4.30
 14lbs.....

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs. 1.20 to 3.50

Brocades—Dyed3.75 to 4.50

per yard
 Damasks.....0.12 to 0.15
 Chintzes—Assorted3.07 to 0.10
 Velvets—Black, 22 in.....0.21 to 0.28
 Velveteens—18 in.0.16 to 0.20

per dozen
 Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.40 to 0.85

WOOLLENS

per yard
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.55 to 0.95
 German.....1.00 to 1.15
 Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths. 1.25 to 3.50

per piece
 Long Ells—Scarlet6.50 to 8.00
 Assorted6.60 to 8.10

Camlets—Assorted13.00 to 27.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted } 10.00 to 18.00

Orleans—Plain3.00 to 3.60

Blankets—8 to 12lbs.4.80 to 8.40

METALS

per picul
 Iron—Nail Rod3.25 to —
 Square, Flat Round Bar ... — to —
 Swedish Bar — to —
 Small Round Rod — to —
 Hoop..... — to —
 Old Wire Rope — to —
 Lead, Australian.....6.70 to —
 Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/28 oz. 28.00 to —
 Vivian's, 16/32 oz. 27.00 to —
 Elliot's, 16/28 oz. 27.00 to —
 Japan Copper, Slabs23.50 to —
 Tin — to —

per box
 Tin-Plates5.10 to —

per cwt. case
 Steel.....4.30 to —

SUNDRIES

per picul
 Quicksilver104.75 to —

per box
 Window Glass3.50 to —

per 10-gal. case
 Kerosene Oil2.04 to —

SHANGHAI, 11th September.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade report.)—

There is scarcely any business to report this week, but considering the conditions under which importers are now labouring this can scarcely be wondered at. There is a good enquiry and the market may be said to have advanced for ordinary Grey Shirtings, sold privately, but is still so far below replacing costs that importers have no other option than simply to wait until rates adjust themselves. The usual quarterly settling day among natives falls due about 21st instant, and it is hoped matters will improve when this is over, as dealers have so far bought comparatively little for next spring. Advices from the Outports are nearly all to the same effect, namely, of quiet but firm markets with supplies by no means excessive, with perhaps the exception

of Newchwang, where it is said internal troubles have again arisen and are causing dealers to withhold shipments hence. To the other Outports clearances continue satisfactory. Cotton is quoted 4½d, which shows a marked rise, and prices in Manchester have advanced in sympathy and are now considerably higher than they were a week ago. The New York market is reported very strong and quotations are also quoted higher and above the rates here. From private sources it is reported that the damage to the Cotton crop is more serious than thought of at first and it is likely that the present level of prices will be maintained until something more definite is known about the year's crop.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Balford & Co.'s report.)—11th September.—Business continues to remain at a standstill in Metals and Sundries; no sales have been reported during the interval and natives find their stocks remaining on hand owing to the almost total absence of demand.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 15th September.—A fair business has been put through during the week under review and rates have in most cases risen or ruled strong. Market closes steady at quotations.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai.—With a rapid rise in the London market from £42.10 to £45 our market has ruled strong, although rates have not gone up to anything like an equivalent of the London rise, and there is now a difference of some 40 per cent. between the two markets. Shares have changed hands in fairly large lots at 192½, 193, 194½, and 195 per cent. premium for cash and at equivalent rates for October, November, December, January, February, and March. The market closes quieter at 194. Nationals continue on offer but neglected at quotations.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have continued in good demand and have found buyers at \$245, \$250, and \$255. The report to be presented to shareholders next month is not yet compiled and the audit of the Company's books not yet complete, but as stated in my last, it is pretty certain that a very satisfactory report will be presented. China Traders have ruled firm at \$82, but with little business, and at a small advance shares are obtainable. The Company's report just issued compares favourably with last year's and recommends a dividend of 20 per cent., a return of 20 per cent. to contributors, and carrying forward \$327,348. Cantons continue neglected. Yangtzees have advanced in the North to \$145. North Chinas have found small buyers at quotations. Straits have changed hands at \$27 and \$27½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have further improved to \$342½ with small sales. Sellers, however, rule the market at time of closing. Chinas have remained steady at \$97 with but small business; sales at \$97½ are also reported.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao continue unchanged at \$33½ buyers and \$33½ sellers; small sales have taken place at both rates, but sellers at the latter rule the market; at time of closing shares are obtainable at \$34½ for December. Indo-Chinas continue dull and inactive and I have no business to report beyond a few unimportant cash sales at \$47. China and Manilas have changed hands at \$71. Douglasses have remained more or less neglected with only small sales at \$67; at time of writing shares are obtainable at \$66½. China Mutuals continue out of the market. The Company has declared a dividend (interim) of 3 per cent. on preference shares for half year ending 30th June.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have much improved their position with sales at \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, and \$128 cash and at \$127, \$129, and \$130 for 31st December; more shares are wanted at the last rates, both for cash and for December, but holders do not seem inclined to part except at a substantial advance. Luzons are completely out of favour for the time and shares at quotations are unsaleable.

MINING.—Punjoms have continued weak and have changed hands at \$12½, \$12, \$11½, \$11, and perhaps at lower rates not reported. The result of the August Cyanide clean up for 21 days is 164 oz. of an assayed value of £25.9, equal to about 100 oz. of the gold usually won from the mills. New Balmorals and Olivers have changed hands at quotations, also Jelebus

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks still continue on the upward course and a fair business has been transacted at from 202 to 204 per cent. premium for cash, and at equivalent time rates, market closing at 203. Kowloon Wharves have been enquired for at \$55 but are difficult to obtain and only small sales have taken place. Wanchais have been enquired for at \$45, the enquiry resulting in small sales at \$45½. Amoy Docks have been negotiated at \$13.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been negotiated in small lots at \$74½ and 75, market closing with buyers at latter rate. Hotels continue quiet and neglected at \$29 to \$29½ with but little or no business. West Points are still enquired for at \$18½ without bringing out any shares; at \$19, however, a few small lots are obtainable. Humphreys continue to change hands at \$9 in small lots.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have found further buyers and continue in demand at \$17½. Watsons have declined slightly with sales at \$12.85 and \$12.75; at time of writing shares are on offer at \$12.85. Electrica continue on offer at \$7 without finding buyers. Ropes have changed hands at \$127 and \$128 cash and the end of the month, closing in demand. Fenwicks have found further buyers at \$29½ and close steady and Tramways have been negotiated at \$96.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	194 ½ prem. =
China & Japan, pref.	25	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred	21	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	28	\$27, sellers
Founders Shares	21	\$100
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Garmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$128, buyers
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.	\$5	\$1, buyers
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$3, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$29½, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$17½, sales & buyers
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6.80, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$96, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$29, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$105
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$55, sales & buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$127½, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$125	203 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$195, sellers
China Fire	\$50	\$97½, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$82, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$342½, sales
North-China	\$25	Tls. 192½, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$27½, buyers
Union	\$25	\$255, sales & sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$145
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$75, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18
West Point Building	\$40	\$18½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$58½, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jebeu	\$5	\$3.25, sales & sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2.50
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do. B.	\$2½	\$3.50, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$11½, sales & sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$3.75
Raub	13s. 10d.	\$5.50, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$71, sellers
China Mutual Ord.	25	£3, sellers
Do. Preference	£10	£8.10, sales & sellers
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$66½, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$33.25, sal. & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$47, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.85 sales & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 11th Sept.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—A fair business has been done during the week, chiefly in H. & S. Bank shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have been placed at

190 per cent. premium, for the 30th current, and the same price for cash. Shares were sold to Hongkong at 20 per cent. premium for delivery on the 31st December, and were purchased from that port at 207 and 204 for delivery on the 28th February. Shares were sold to-day at 183½ per cent. premium, and are wanted. The latest London price is 242.15.0. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares have changed hands at Tls. 33½ to Tls. 34 for cash, and Tls. 36 for delivery on the 28th February. There are cash sellers at Tls. 34, and buyers for December at Tls. 35½. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were placed to Hongkong at \$33½, and are wanted. Docks.—There is no change to report in Boyd and Farnham shares. The Shanghai Engineering Shipbuilding and Dock Co. has been floated, many of the applicants for shares receiving only 50 per cent. of the number of shares applied for. Shares were placed to-day at Tls. 31 (Tls. 6 premium), at which there are sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares have advanced to 200 per cent. premium, at which business was done, in Hongkong. Marine Insurance.—China Traders shares were sold to Hongkong at \$31½. We hear that the accounts are good, and that the dividend will be \$5 per share. North Chinas are offering at Tls. 192½. Unions were placed to Hongkong at \$240 and \$250. Yangtze were placed at \$142½ for the 30th current, and \$145 for the 31st of October. Business in Straits has been confined to sales for the 30th current at \$27½. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are quoted \$34½ with sellers in Hongkong. Chinas have been in demand, and shares were placed to Hongkong at \$96½/07. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at Tls. 122½. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares are wanted at \$54½. Mining.—Sheridans are wanted at Tls. 2½. Punjom changed hands at \$13½. The market is weak, with sellers. Raubs are offering at \$5.60, but there are no buyers at that price. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares are wanted for December at Tls. 43. China Sugar Refining shares have been dealt in at \$128 for October, at \$125 for November, \$130 and \$128 for December, and sold to Hongkong at \$124/123 for cash, and \$125 for October. Cash shares are wanted at \$123, but are held for \$124. Luzons are depressed, partly on account of the troubles in Manila, and are obtainable at \$62. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares changed hands at Tls. 80½. Hongkong Land Investment shares have been sold to Hongkong at \$74. Sale were made there at \$75. Kowloon Land & Building shares were sold here at \$18. Shares in Humphreys Estate were purchased from Hongkong at \$9. Industrial.—Shares in Major Brothers are offering at Tls. 44½. Ewo Cotton S. & W. shares have changed hands at Tls. 80, and are offering. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 100 cash, Tls. 100 for October, and Tls. 107½ for November delivery. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 475 cash, and Tls. 650 for the 31st March, carrying the new shares in both cases, the buyer paying in addition the amount paid up on the new shares. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares changed hands at Tls. 65. Loans.—Shanghai Land Debentures of 1896 changed hands at Tls. 101, plus the accrued interest. Quotations are:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

—\$361.87
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$27.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$115.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, pref. shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—\$2.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 31.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. share.—\$8.5.0.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—\$3 1s. 6d.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$66½.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 200.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 203.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$365.62.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$80½.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 192½.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$248½.
Yangtze Insce. Assocn., Ltd.—\$142½.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$193.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$27½.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$330.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$96½.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 122½.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 65.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$54½.
Sheridan, Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 21½.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$13½.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$3.90.
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$64.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 215.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 105.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 200.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 180.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 43.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$122½.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$65½.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid).—Tls. 80½.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Tls. 30 paid).—Tls. 58.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$78½.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$13.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$9.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 44½.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 80.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 97½.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 95.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 500.
Shanghai Ice Company.—Tls. 150.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 251.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 100.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 475.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 65.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$32.85.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$37½.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$12½.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$6.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$7.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

TUESDAY, 15th September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.69
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.14
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	50½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	178
Bank, on demand	178½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	178
Bank, on demand	178½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	16½ pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.36
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per toel	48.00

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 11th September (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—There is nothing of particular interest to note since our last, the scarcity of cargo for London still continues, notwithstanding the arrival of our new crop of braid; what little there is offering is going forward by the mails, so that our outside Conference boats receive little or no encouragement. There is a rumour that we are to have an opposition on our New York line, so we must look forward to a smash in rates very shortly; what the drop will be we are, at present, unable to say, but it is more than probable to be a severe one as soon as the opposer drops her anchor in the river. The Conference have had their own way for such a long time that it is not likely they will stand and

look on at an outsider getting much cargo at anything like remunerative rates. Coasting.—There is no improvement in our coasting trade, in fact the dullness was intensified by a report which reached us a few days ago that in consequence of an additional lakin at Newchwang business entirely ceased, and the merchants closed their doors; but on writing we are glad to be able to report that the difficulty has been settled, and everything is going on as usual; on business being resumed there was a fair demand for steamers at slightly enhanced rates, and we believe there have been fixtures to Kobe at eight cents. We have to record a charter from Nagasaki to this at sixty-five cents per ton of coal, which is the lowest rate on record; surely it would pay owners better to lay their craft up rather than run at this rate and suffer depreciation to both hull and engines. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 40s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 40s.; New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 45s.; Boston, by Conference Lines, general cargo 45s.; tea 50s.; Philadelphia, by Conference Lines, general cargo 45s.; tea 50s. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 3 s. 6d. net; Hamburg, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 3 1s. 6d. net; New York, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent; Havre direct, general cargo 32s. 6d. net.; Genoa, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net.; Marseilles, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net. 42s. 6d per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York, by sail, 17s. 6d.; New York by Pacific Lines, 11 gold cents per lb. Coast rates are:—Mojito to Shanghai 75 cents nominal per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai 70 cents nominal per ton coal.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Shanghai (str.), Canton (str.), Patroclus (str.), Oopack (str.), Kaiser-i Hind (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), Peru (str.), Casablanca (str.).
For HAVRE.—Benvenue (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—Tosa Maru (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Victoria (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Charles E. Moody, Paul Revere, Josephus, Saint Mark, Zion (str.).
For BALTIMORE.—Isaac Reed, Helen Brewer (str.).
For AUST. ALIA.—Merionethshire (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

September—
9, Siegfried, German str., from Moji.
10, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
10, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
10, Palamed, British str., from Liverpool.
10, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
10, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
10, Chwnshan, British str., from Straits.
11, Kikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'chinotzu.
11, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
11, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
11, Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.
11, Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Swatow.
11, Onsang, British str., from Amoy.
12, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
12, Fushan, Chinese str., from Canton.
12, Peru, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
12, Caledonien, French str., from Marseilles.
12, Lee Yuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
12, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
12, Wm. J. Rotch, Amr. sh., from Yokohama.
12, Aglaia, German str., from Kobe.
12, Azamor, British str., from Moji.
13, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
13, Hoihow, British str., from Chinkiang.
13, Taicheong, German str., from Aroe Bay.
13, Tantalus, British str., from Shanghai.
13, Wongkoi, British str., from Bangkok.
13, Bayern, German str., from Shanghai.
14, Victoria, British str., from Tacoma.
14, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., from Trieste.
14, Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
14, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
14, Ekaterinoslaw, Russian str., from S'pore.
15, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
15, Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Canton.
15, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
15, Saghalian, French str., from Shanghai.
15, Arthur Head, British str., from Bombay.
15, Hohenzollern, German str., from Japan.

15, Mazagon, British str., from London.
15, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
15, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
15, Apenrade, German str., from Saigon.
15, Clan Macfarlane, British sh., from Cardiff.
15, Rattler, British gunboat, from Singapore.
15, Siegfried, German str., from Canton.
15, Fuping, Chinese str., from Peiho River.

September—DEPARTURES.

10, Chingping, Chinese str., for Canton.
10, Fausang, British str., for Swatow.
10, Keongwai, British str., for Bangkok.
10, Benlarig, British str., for New York.
10, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
10, Doris, German str., for Chefoo.
10, Nanchang, British str., for Tientsin.
10, Rosetta, British str., for Europe.
11, Airlie, British str., for Australia.
11, Hinsang, British str., for Hongay.
11, Palamed, British str., for Shanghai.
11, Siegfried, German str., for Canton.
11, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
11, Cheangchow, British str., for Swatow.
11, Deuterios, German str., for Saigon.
11, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
11, Suisang, British str., for Singapore.
12, Strathallan, British str., for Canton.
12, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.
12, Stanfield, British bark, for Rajang.
12, Caledonien, French str., for Shanghai.
12, Ennergia, British str., for Shanghai.
12, Ingraban, German str., for Singapore.
12, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
13, Belgic, British str., for S. Francisco.
13, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
13, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
13, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
13, Mount Lebanon, Brit. str., for Amoy, &c.
13, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.
13, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.
13, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
13, Fookng Suey, Hawaiian bark, for Callao.
13, Kiangnan, Chinese str., for Canton.
13, Lee Yuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
14, Fushan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
14, Hoihow, British str., for Canton.
14, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
14, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
15, Azamor, British str., for Bombay.
15, Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.
15, Com. T. H. Allen, Amr. ship, for N. York.
15, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
15, Kangra, British str., for Calcutta.
15, P. C. C. Kiao, British str., for Bangkok.
15, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
15, Tantalus, British str., for London.
15, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Hailoong, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. Moller.
Per Taisang, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. M. M. Irving, Lieu Yu Shun, and T. C. Sheng.
Per Deucalion, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. Menfett.
Per Chelydra, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Miss Bolitno, Miss Wauchope.
Per Palamed, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. McElroy.
Per Hongkong, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Rev. Paul Sibus Florimond Pralong, and Mr. Courandy.
Per Peru, str., from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Goodchild, Miss M. Forrest, Miss D. Bennett, Messrs. V. Calos, A. M. Navarro, Ito Ishigaki, and To Ishigaki.
Per Lee Yuen, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Wong Nu Kwai.
Per Thales, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. Remedios, Hastings, and Davidson, Masters C. and P. Hastings and E. S. Ford, and 162 Chinese.
Per Caledonien, steamer, from Marseilles for Hongkong.—Mr. Francois and Mr. Carvin.
From Bombay.—Mr. Gotla.
From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Edward Osborn, Tay Kong Lee, and Sia Leio Sung.
From Saigon.—Mr. Ogean.
From Marseilles for Shanghai.—Mrs. Garcia and daughter, Messrs. Cotton, Henri, Jesson, Kohn, and Thozokoto.
From Colombo.—Mr. Ma.
From Singapore.—Mrs. and Miss Nadler, Messrs. J. Mukkelborg, Tay Song, Tay Cheon and

Mr. and Mrs. Meyone, from Saigon.—Messrs. T. Boghiano and Leung Tuck, from Suez.
Mr. Angelo Tani, from Marseilles for Yokohama.—Capt. Schein, Messrs. Jounelin, G. May, T. Saphore, and K. Sano, from Colombo.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Park and Mr. Wallace, from Singapore.—Mrs. Ohara and Mr. Olsgerb, from Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacon.

Per Hailoong, str., from Swatow.—Miss Carvalho, Miss Mary Hopun, Mr. M. Hopun, Miss N. Hopun, and Mr. Chang Si Nam.

Per Victoria, str., from Tacoma.—Mr. C. S. Wheeler.

Per Bayern, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Hay and children, Rev. and Mrs. Knudsen and children, Mrs. Hamlyn and children, and Mr. I. Shannon.

Per Maria Valerie, str., from Trieste.—Messrs. S. Silva and W. E. Mohlsdale.

Per Empress of Japan, str., from Vancouver.—Mr. F. B. Deacon, Comdr. and Mrs. Holland, Miss Holland (2), Master C. Holland, Miss Vautier, Mr. V. Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. Towell, Mrs. H. E. Soule, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Haakell and 2 sons, Mrs. J. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Humphries, Col. The O'Gorman, Rev. W. McGregor, Major H. D. Hatton, Mrs. A. Coxon, Mr. D. E. Brown, Mrs. Ede, Miss Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, and Mr. R. N. Ohly.

DEPARTED.

Per Hanoi, str., for Haiphong.—Mr. and Mrs. Nguan Fook Pow, Messrs. F. W. Carly, T. Milhe, and F. A. Carl.

Per Tainan, str., for Kobe.—Rev. Gillespie, Messrs. Chittenden, F. Lammert, and J. D. Danby.

Per Rosetta, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Miss Levein, Miss Lisette Levein, Mr. F. Urbig. For Brindisi.—Messrs. C. S. Dopp, F. H. England, and A. A. Greig. For London.—Mr. S. J. Thompson. From Shanghai for London.—Mrs. W. G. Jerroll and child. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. H. M. Arnold. From Nagasaki for London.—Mr. A. Forbes.

Per Airlie, str., for Sydney.—Mrs. Porter, and Mr. Walsh.

Per Suisang, str., for Singapore.—Capt. and Mrs. Maddox. For Calcutta.—Messrs. Li Yu Sheng and T. C. Sheng.

Per Verona, str., from Hongkong for Kobe.—Messrs. J. Peermahomed and E. Korjee. For Yokohama from London.—Miss A. T. Wauchope, and Miss N. C. Bolitho. From Brindisi.—Mr. G. Valerie. From Penang.—Capt. Pritchard. For Nagasaki from Port Said.—Messrs. W. Bugg and Giles.

Per Hongkong, str., for Haiphong.—Revs. Guinand, Lietard, and Demarest.

Per Belgic, str., for Amoy.—Mr. P. A. Van de Staat. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. O'Taka. For Kobe.—Messrs. C. S. Sharp, E. W. Maitland, Shinko, and Mrs. Master and daughter. For Yokohama.—Messrs. A. H. Rennie, J. C. Peter, H. Smith, D. Goh, M. Grote, F. W. Rapp, J. W. Copman, J. W. Bolles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mannich. For San Francisco.—Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. Soroggs, Miss M. F. Wheeler, Messrs. D. Stevenson and James Stewart. For New York.—Mrs. E. Lawrence. For London.—Mrs. Boyes and (2) Misses Boyes. For Paris.—Dr. Tschudnowsky.

Per Caledonien, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. W. D. Graham, E. Warnholtz, E. A. Dowler, C. E. Richardson, Ho Chuk Yin, M. Marti, M. Reyes, and R. Viocajes. For Yokohama.—Mr. Conrandi, and Sister Marie. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs. Cotton, Henri, Jenez, and Khan, and Mrs. Garcia and daughter. From Colombo.—Mr. Ma. From Singapore.—Mrs. and Miss Nadler, Messrs. J. Mukkelberg, Tay Song, and Tay Chiou. From Saigon.—Messrs. P. Boghiano and Luong Fuc. For Kobe from Marseilles.—Mr. Shozokato. From Suez.—Mr. Angelo Tani. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyosse. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. Schein, Jounelin, G. May, T. Saphore, R. Sano, Dong, and Maitry. From Port Said.—Mr. Fiorovonti. From Aden.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien. From Colombo.—Major and Mrs. C. W. Park, and Mr. Wallace. From Singapore.—Mrs. Ohara, and Mr. Olsjere. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacon.